

*SCS Commission of Forestry  
annual report - 1939*

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939

H. A. SMITH, State Forester



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STATE DOCUMENTS

COLUMBIA, S. C.

September 1, 1939

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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“CONSERVATION — THE FARMER’S PART IN  
NATIONAL DEFENSE”

*From an Address by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A.  
Wallace—1939*

- - - The despoiling of our forests has not only aggravated the soil erosion, flood control, and water supply problems, it has actually turned thriving communities into ghost towns. Take Perry County, Mississippi, for example, with its 400,000 acres of agricultural land and timber. A lumber company cut off 180,000 acres of timber, skinning it clean. In the heyday of the lumbering operations the county bonded itself for schools and roads. Today the source of its wealth is gone before the bonds are paid.

Once Fullerton, Louisiana, was a thriving city of 3500 people, with a sawmill and other industries. Now the timber is gone and there is nothing left standing but the jail.

Examples like this could be multiplied. The essential fact is that while the nation slept, the problem of wastage of soil and forest and water crept upon it.



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To Hon. Burnet R. Maybank, Governor, and to the General Assembly of South Carolina:*

Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Assembly, creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26, 1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into and make annual report upon forest conditions in South Carolina, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effect of the destruction of forests upon the general welfare of the State, and other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry and tree growth, including recommendations to the public generally as to reforestation," I have the honor to submit the report of the Commission for the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,  
J. W. PERRIN, Chairman.

## THE STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

J. W. PERRIN, Chairman, Florence, S. C.  
DR. O. D. BUSBEE, Vice-Chairman, Springfield, S. C.  
B. A. MOORE, Cheraw, S. C.  
W. J. COLLINS, Georgetown, S. C.  
DR. E. W. SIKES, Clemson College, S. C.

## THE STATE FOREST SERVICE

H. A. SMITH, State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
W. C. HAMMERLE, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
N. D. CANTERBURY, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
C. H. SCHAEFFER, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
R. A. WALKER, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
C. H. NELSON, Administrative Assistant, Columbia, S. C.  
H. F. BISHOP, District Forester, Florence, S. C.  
EITEL BAUER, District Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.  
J. C. BLAKENEY, District Forester, Camden, S. C.  
R. W. RIEGER, \* District Forester, Walterboro, S. C.  
J. R. TILLER, Asst. District Forester, Aiken, S. C.  
MISS CAROLINE TAYLOR, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.  
MISS VIRGINIA SALLEY, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.  
MISS CORA SEASE, Bookkeeper, Columbia, S. C.  
J. G. SHUMAN, Clerk, Columbia, S. C.  
MISS MARY GEIGER, Stenographer, Columbia, S. C.  
B. P. BOYTER, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.  
R. W. RHODES, Clerk, Columbia, S. C.

\* Deceased July, 1939, succeeded by W. L. Hardin.



# REPORT

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## ADMINISTRATION

Changes within the State Commission of Forestry included the appointment of Dr. O. D. Busbee of Springfield to replace W. L. Rhodes of Estill, and W. J. Collins of Georgetown to replace Walter A. Stilley of Conway. The vacancy created by the death of District Forester R. F. Newcomb was filled by the appointment of Eitel Bauer of Columbia, South Carolina, former District Forester with the Service, and more recently in charge of type mapping the forest areas of South Carolina under the Civilian Conservation Corps program.

Interest in forestry in South Carolina, intensified by new markets for wood and by various emergency programs, continues to result in increased demands upon the State Forest Service far beyond the capacity of the personnel of this organization to handle properly. Protection and education continue to consume the bulk of the time of the personnel of the Forest Service, but the demands for advice in the handling of farm woodlands are increasing at a tremendous rate.

The work of each of these divisions, including State Parks, is handled under a separate section within this report. In general, however, under the work of Education, or Public Relations, three bulletins were published and the pamphlet, "My Forestry Notebook", was reprinted. Over 14,000 posters and 69,000 pieces of literature were distributed. Moving picture shows in thirty-nine counties reached over 28,000 people. Thirty-three forestry exhibits at fairs and various gatherings reached over 600,000. Fifty-six thousand people were reached in talks by members of the State Forest Service and 230 news items on forestry were released.

Approximately five and one-half million acres of forest land were under cooperative protection under the supervision of 1,660 paid employees. Close to 1,500 miles of fire-break were maintained on a cooperative program, and over 3,000 fires extinguished. On our cooperative areas 1.16% of the area under protection was burned over.

Over eleven million trees were distributed from our State-owned forest tree nurseries with the supply available not nearly

meeting the demand. Over ten thousand pounds of forest tree seed were collected and over twelve thousand pounds sowed.

Close to half a million visitors spent some time at one of South Carolina's fifteen State Parks. Eight forestry and five park CCC camps were operated in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service and the National Park Service in the construction of forestry projects and recreational areas. Close to a quarter of a million dollars have been spent through this office for supervisory personnel, operation of equipment and materials in the CCC Camp program, not counting the more than two million dollars expended by the Federal Government for the maintenance and pay of the CCC boys, Army personnel, and operation of the camps themselves.

During the year the State Commission of Forestry took over the two Resettlement areas: one lying in Chesterfield County and the other in Sumter County, totaling 120,000 acres with a co-operative agreement in effect under which the Biological Survey operates some 45,000 acres for wildlife research. These lands include extensive areas of forest tree plantings covering close to 8,000 acres, a splendid system of truck trails and fire-breaks, fire towers and telephone lines, and the necessary buildings to aid in operation. Under the terms of the agreement, this land is turned over to the State of South Carolina for operation and all income from the land reverts to the State. It is believed that within ten years these lands will be more than self-supporting and very soon thereafter will be returning a steady income to the State in addition to providing adequate livelihood for a great number of people living within a submarginal agricultural area.

### *The Forest Situation in South Carolina*

Complete reports have been received for each of the three Survey Units in South Carolina (See Plate 1) showing for softwood and hardwood the growing stock, annual growth, mortality and commodity drain in the Piedmont, north Coastal South Carolina, and south Coastal South Carolina. These figures are based upon the year 1936 and do not include the drain represented by the increased lumber production of the year 1938-39, nor the added drain as a result of the construction of the large pulp mills in our State.



*Softwoods:* With a net annual growth in softwoods of 225,400,000 cubic feet, we find in 1936 a commodity drain of 194,910,000 cubic feet, leaving a balance of 30,490,000 cubic feet. (Table 1). The pulp mill consumption is estimated at forty-five million cubic feet, leaving a deficit of fifteen million cubic feet, if we assume no changes in conditions of growth, or increased production in the lumber business. Both assumptions would be incorrect.

*Hardwoods:* In the hardwoods, we find a better picture with a net annual growth of 119,950,000 cubic feet, a commodity drain of 88,420,000 cubic feet, with a surplus of 31,530,000 cubic feet. (Table 2). This surplus, it is pointed out, however, is a result of tremendous growth in small size trees and is not as favorable as the actual figures might appear.

It is obvious, therefore, that considerably more softwood is used than is being grown. Combining the north Coastal and south Coastal regions, the figures for 1936 show a deficit of some 280,000 cubic feet. This must be supplemented, however, by the added drain of the pulp mills which will run the deficit in Coastal South Carolina to a figure in excess of forty-five million cubic feet. This figure is still less than the mortality in the two Coastal regions which amounts to forty-nine million cubic feet and which is largely the result of forest fires, insects and diseases, poor turpentineing methods and so on. Therefore, it is to be assumed that for the year 1939, in all probability, if it were possible to eliminate completely the loss due to mortality, our forest books for Coastal South Carolina would be just about in balance. Obviously it is impossible to eliminate mortality completely, therefore, it follows that the mere practice of fire control in Coastal South Carolina is not sufficient to provide excess raw materials for new industries at the present time. This is not a serious situation, however, because along with the improved conditions with regards to fire control there is growing today a tremendous interest in forest management, improved forest cutting practices which can double, treble, and even quadruple the production within that area. The demands for service along this line are so great as to leave no doubt but what the people of Coastal Carolina will produce the timber that is needed.

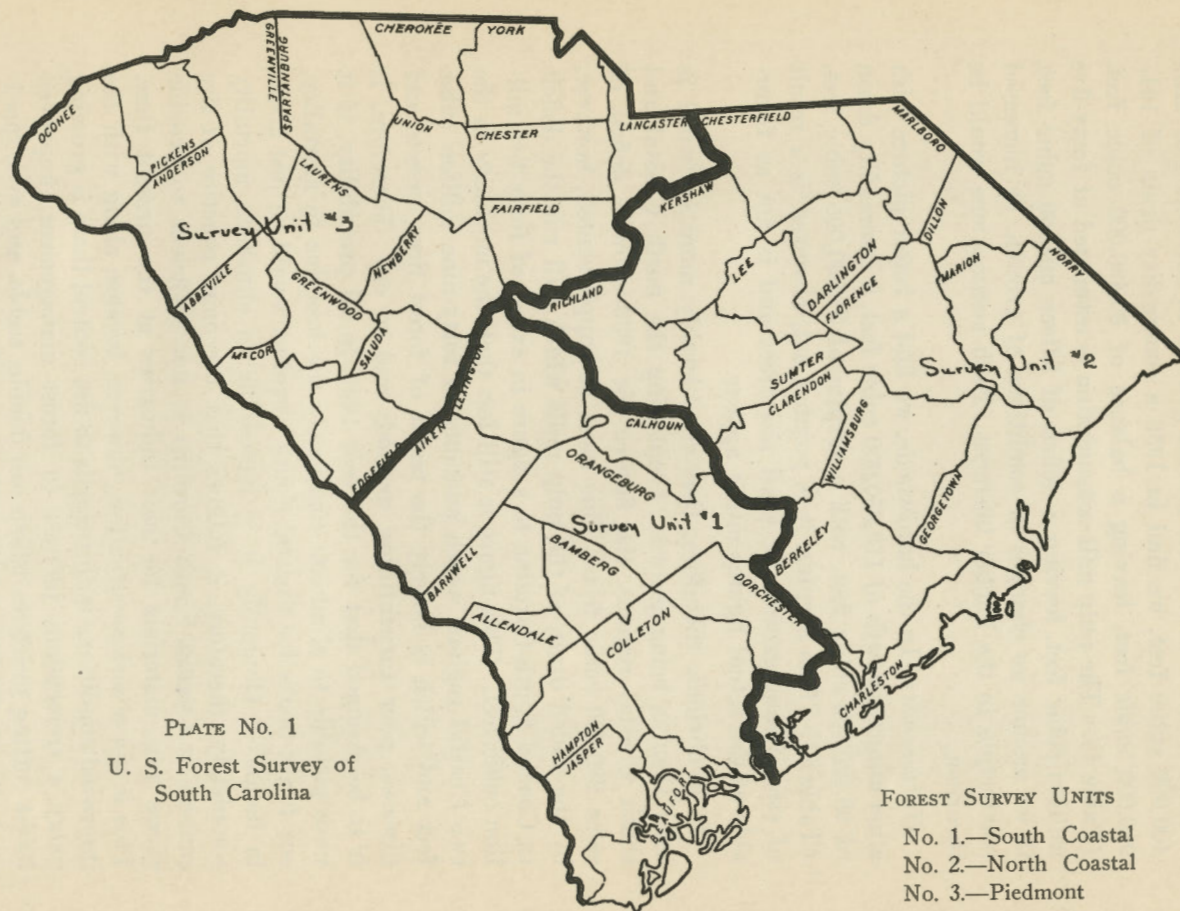


PLATE No. 1  
U. S. Forest Survey of  
South Carolina

FOREST SURVEY UNITS  
No. 1.—South Coastal  
No. 2.—North Coastal  
No. 3.—Piedmont



*Growth in Piedmont:* Outstanding probably within the figures listed in the following tables is the situation discovered existing within the Piedmont section of South Carolina. It comes with considerable surprise to learn that the net growth per acre on softwood land per year in the Piedmont is some 36 cubic feet as contrasted with only 18 cubic feet per acre on softwood land in south Coastal South Carolina, (Table 1).

TABLE NO. 1—SUMMARY FIGURES FROM THE FOREST SURVEY IN SOUTH CAROLINA  
\*Softwoods Only—1936—Saw Timber and Smaller

	Piedmont	N. Coastal	S. Coastal	State
Acreage .....	2,596,200	3,015,500	2,182,900	7,794,600
Total growing stock, cu. ft. ....	1,344,130,000	1,977,630,000	1,474,920,000	4,796,680,000
Total annual growth, cu. ft. ....	109,230,000	108,760,000	72,600,000	290,610,000
Mortality, cu. ft. ....	15,360,000	16,660,000	33,190,000	65,210,000
Net annual growth, cu. ft. ....	93,870,000	92,100,000	39,430,000	225,400,000
Commodity drain, cu. ft. ....	63,100,000	90,310,000	41,500,000	194,910,000
Balance Avail. for Ind. 1936 (+ or -) ..	+30,770,000	+1,790,000	-2,070,000	+30,490,000
Net growth per acre in year 1936, cu. ft. ....	36.1	30.5	18.1	28.9
Growing stock per acre, cu. ft. ....	518	656	676	615
Saw Timber Only (Board Feet)				
Total growing stock .....	4,143,000,000	8,470,500,000	5,816,500,000	18,430,000,000
Total annual growth .....	355,100,000	531,700,000	317,600,000	1,204,400,000
Mortality .....	36,600,000	66,900,000	124,900,000	228,400,000
Net annual growth .....	318,500,000	464,800,000	192,700,000	976,000,000
Commodity drain .....	224,700,000	411,200,000	203,700,000	839,600,000
Net change in growing stock (+ or -) ..	+93,800,000	+53,800,000	-11,000,000	+136,400,000

\*These figures do not include increased consumption by pulp mills at Georgetown, Charleston and Savannah.

TABLE NO. 2—SUMMARY FIGURES FROM THE FOREST SURVEY IN SOUTH CAROLINA  
Hardwoods Only—1936—Saw Timber and Smaller

	Piedmont	N. Coastal	S. Coastal	State
Acreage .....	591,000	1,482,900	810,100	2,884,000
Total growing stock, cu. ft. ....	646,930,000	1,886,530,000	1,290,820,000	3,824,280,000
Total annual growth, cu. ft. ....	41,700,000	71,600,000	55,740,000	169,040,000
Mortality, cu. ft. ....	6,240,000	23,610,000	19,240,000	49,090,000
Net annual growth, cu. ft. ....	35,460,000	47,990,000	36,500,000	119,950,000
Commodity drain, cu. ft. ....	21,060,000	47,280,000	20,080,000	88,420,000
Balance Available for Industry 1936 ....	14,400,000	710,000	16,420,000	31,530,000
Net growth per acre in year 1936 .....	60	32.4	45.4	42
Growing stock per acre .....	1,094	1,272	1,593	1,360
Saw Timber Only (Board Feet)				
Total growing stock .....	1,692,400,000	6,330,600,000	3,664,100,000	11,687,100,000
Total annual growth .....	100,000,000	254,600,000	169,500,000	524,100,000
Mortality .....	14,200,000	63,600,000	41,700,000	119,500,000
Net annual growth .....	85,800,000	191,000,000	127,800,000	404,600,000
Commodity drain .....	50,700,000	223,300,000	129,600,000	403,600,000
Net change in growing stock (+ or -) ..	+35,100,000	-32,300,000	-1,600,000	+1,000,000

In other words, the Piedmont section in the year 1936 was producing twice as much softwood per acre of softwood land per year as was being produced below the Santee River.

This is due to several factors, including the existence of some softwood in the Piedmont mixed with hardwood, the additional height of individual trees resulting from better stocking and the greater number of trees per acre but, fundamentally, the difference is explained by the fact that the Piedmont has less than half the mortality of the south Coastal area.

TABLE NO. 3—COMMODITY DRAIN FROM SOUND TREES ALL SIZES  
Softwoods Only (Cubic Feet Inside Bark)

	Piedmont	N. Coastal	S. Coastal	State
Lumber .....	31,510,000	55,340,000	29,190,000	116,040,000
Poles and piles .....	920,000	3,000,000	1,370,000	5,350,000
Cross ties .....	260,000	1,400,000	1,580,000	3,240,000
Other commercial uses .....	1,470,000	940,000	.....	2,410,000
Fuel wood .....	26,430,000	24,700,000	6,130,000	57,260,000
Domestic farm use .....	2,510,000	2,060,000	.....	4,570,000
Veneer .....	.....	2,330,000	260,000	2,590,000
Shingles .....	.....	480,000	.....	480,000
Cooperage .....	.....	.....	980,000	980,000
Pulpwood .....	.....	.....	*600,000	600,000
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	1,390,000	1,390,000
Totals .....	63,100,000	90,310,000	41,500,000	194,910,000

\*Georgetown and Charleston mills not underway.

TABLE NO. 4—COMMODITY DRAIN FROM SOUND TREES ALL SIZES  
Hardwoods Only, Cubic Feet Inside Bark

	Piedmont	N. Coastal	S. Coastal	State
Lumber .....	940,000	16,470,000	11,630,000	29,040,000
Poles and piles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross ties .....	1,020,000	1,260,000	660,000	2,940,000
Other commercial uses .....	290,000	2,360,000	.....	2,650,000
Fuel wood .....	18,110,000	15,250,000	4,030,000	37,390,000
Domestic farm use .....	700,000	580,000	.....	1,280,000
Veneer .....	.....	11,070,000	2,330,000	13,400,000
Shingles .....	.....	290,000	.....	290,000
Cooperage .....	.....	.....	60,000	60,000
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	1,370,000	1,370,000
Totals .....	21,060,000	47,280,000	20,080,000	88,420,000



These figures do not mean that the Piedmont will grow more timber than the south Coastal area because, undoubtedly, the timber growing potentialities are greater in the Coastal region. They simply mean that Coastal Carolina is not taking advantage of its timber growing possibilities. Fire, insects, diseases, and poor turpentine methods, together with some natural mortality, are disposing of over thirty-nine million cubic feet, which is approximately 95% of the volume which is actually going into commercial and domestic uses.

Another surprising factor in the figures for the Piedmont is the tremendous volume of softwood growing stock found within the forests. On a per acreage basis it compares very favorably with the south Coastal area—518 cubic feet in the Piedmont against 676 cubic feet in the south Coastal region. (Table 1). These figures should open a vast area to the small pulp mill that is interested in new locations.

*Fuel Use:* Still another surprising fact brought out by the Survey is the tremendous amount of sound material from the forests of the State of South Carolina being used for fuel. Forty-two per cent of all of the sound hardwood that comes from our forests and twenty-nine per cent of all of the sound softwood that comes from our forests, or thirty-three per cent



Wood supplies fuel for cotton gins, brick yards, pressing plants, bakeries and domestic use.

of all of the sound wood that comes from our forest lands goes into fuel. (Tables 3 and 4). This is contrasted with some thirteen per cent being used by the pulp mills. The fuelwood demands together with domestic farm use would indicate that some thirty-six per cent of all sound material coming from the forest lands of South Carolina is being used on the farms. This is particularly important in any "live at home" program at a time when many farmers are turning to coal and oil in the face of increased unemployment resulting from a changing agricultural economy. These men are paying money into the coal fields of West Virginia and Alabama and into the oil fields of Texas—money that could well be supplied to South Carolina labor in the production of fuel upon the farm.

The more than sixty per cent land area of the State of South Carolina that is in forest land should be utilized for the production, first, of the crops we need for home consumption; and, second, for industry.

*Industry:* Additional figures included within this report and taken from the Forest Survey show a total of more than seven million man days and over eight hundred and fifty-eight industrial plants engaged in the utilization of forest products. (Table 5). Over forty-five per cent of the man days thus consumed go into the production of fuelwood. These figures have been tremendously increased as a result of the introduction of the pulp mills with more than a million and a half man days of labor, conservatively, utilized in the production of wood and the operation of the plants.

TABLE NO. 5—NUMBER OF PLANTS AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIMARY WOOD USING INDUSTRIES—1936

Commodity	Piedmont		N. Coastal		S. Coastal		State	
	No. Plants	Man Days	No. Plants	Man Days	No. Plants	Man Days	No. Plants	Man Days
Lumber .....	362	419,000	267	1,289,000	138	736,000	767	2,444,000
Veneer .....	15	443,000	10	95,000	25	538,000	25	538,000
Shingles .....	12	19,000	12	19,000	12	19,000	12	19,000
Poles and piles .....	10,000	42,000	10,000	42,000	10,000	42,000	10,000	42,000
Cross ties .....	16,000	41,000	16,000	41,000	16,000	41,000	16,000	41,000
Other commercial uses .....	8	28,000	7	153,000	4	22,000	19	203,000
Fuel wood .....	1,485,000	1,138,000	1,485,000	1,138,000	1,485,000	1,138,000	1,485,000	1,138,000
Domestic farm use .....	51,000	43,000	51,000	43,000	51,000	43,000	51,000	43,000
Cooperage .....	4	31,000	4	31,000	4	31,000	4	31,000
Fence posts .....	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Naval stores .....	31	290,000	31	290,000	31	290,000	31	290,000
Totals .....	370	2,009,000	301	3,168,000	187	1,911,000	858	7,088,000



In summing up the forest situation in South Carolina, it is evident that we are using today a considerably greater quantity of wood than is being produced each year; that forest fire control is the first step needed towards the elimination of that deficit; that in Coastal Carolina because of the present under-stocked stands even fire control and the elimination of preventable mortality will not be sufficient to completely offset the deficit; that the Piedmont section of South Carolina is producing twice as much softwood per acre of softwood land as is Coastal South Carolina; and, finally, that the soils of South Carolina are capable of producing from two to four times as much timber as they are producing today, thus guaranteeing an adequate supply for domestic and industrial uses, both today and in the future. In order to meet this problem two outstanding needs become evident:

First, complete forest fire control covering every county in South Carolina, adequately financed and efficiently operated.

Second, a tremendous expansion far beyond the usual concepts within a forestry program in educational advice and service to the landowner to assist him in management work in the handling of his forest lands and in the marketing of his products.

### SMALL TREES, COSTLY TO CUT NOW, QUICKLY GROW INTO LARGE PROFITABLE TREES.

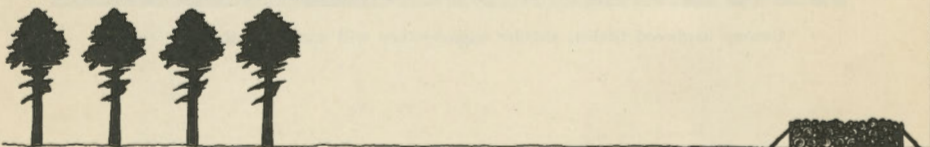
22 SIX INCH TREES MAKE ONE CORD.



10 EIGHT INCH TREES MAKE ONE CORD.



4 TWELVE INCH TREES MAKE ONE CORD.



SECOND GROWTH FARM PINES USUALLY INCREASE ONE INCH  
IN DIAMETER IN TWO AND A HALF YEARS, UNDER PROTECTION.



Swamp hardwood timber, skidder logged—when will another cutting be ready?



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Total expenditures by the State Commission of Forestry for the fiscal year amounted to \$235,406.90. Of this amount, only \$105,000.00 came from the State Appropriation. In addition to the regular expenditures of \$235,406.90, there was expended in the maintenance of the thirteen CCC camps operating under the supervision of the Commission approximately two and a quarter million dollars. This includes all expenditures for the operation of CCC camps. Expended through the office of the Commission for the carrying on of the CCC Program was approximately \$403,583. Over \$100,000 was expended for materials and the construction of fire towers, telephone lines, truck trails, and buildings upon recreational areas. Therefore, by virtue of the State Appropriation of \$105,000, over \$2,387,000 has been expended in conservation work in South Carolina. Some \$76,000 of the total budget has been contributed by landowners and counties as their share in the Forestry Program, demonstrating the interest of individual people in the cause of forest protection and management. Over \$18,000 came from those who use the recreational areas within the State.

The State Commission of Forestry in the handling of the CCC Program, the Recreational Program, and general forestry work is under a burden not indicated by the limited appropriation made by the State. The attached statements show the sources and disposition of all funds other than Federal Emergency monies expended by the State Commission of Forestry. Later on in this report under the headings of State Parks and Emergency Conservation Work will be found the expenditures made through this office for each of the CCC camps under our jurisdiction. This breakdown does not include salaries paid for military personnel, the salaries of the CCC boys, nor the expenditures for camp operation—just the expenditures handled through this office.

## DIVISION OF STATE FORESTRY EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROJECTS

July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939

	State and Counties and		Total
	Federal	Private	
Protection .....	\$97,587.48	\$58,772.90	\$156,360.38
Nurseries .....	5,752.00	10,314.09	16,066.09
Other .....	22,340.99	.....	22,340.99
	<u>\$125,680.47</u>	<u>\$69,086.99</u>	<u>\$194,767.46</u>

## AVAILABLE FUNDS

	Balance June 30, 1938	Receipts Private	Federal Reimbursement		State Appropriation	Total
			Sec. 2	Sec. 4		
State Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$82,500.00	\$82,500.00
Federal Fund .....	*\$10,669.49	\$64,805.25	\$47,289.00	.....	.....	122,763.74
Revolving Fund .....	4,831.64	12,055.59	.....	\$2,876.00	.....	19,763.23
Funds Available During Year .....	\$15,501.13	\$76,860.84	\$47,289.00	\$2,876.00	\$82,500.00	\$225,026.97
Expenditures, State, Federal and Revolving Funds .....						<u>194,767.46</u>
Balance .....						\$30,259.51
*\$9,381.89 belongs to cooperators.						
Balance on hand July 1, 1939:						
State Fund .....						** .....
Federal Fund .....						\$22,391.74
Revolving Fund .....						7,867.77
**\$11,800.68 Cooperators'						<u>\$30,259.51</u>

July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939

## STATE FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1938 .....	.....
State Appropriation .....	\$82,500.00
	<u>\$82,500.00</u>

## FEDERAL FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1938 .....	\$10,669.49
Reimbursement, Clarke-McNary Law, Sec. 2 .....	47,289.00
Public Relation Work—Berkeley County .....	313.92
Telephone Line Construction and Telephone Service .....	43.83
Conservation Literature, Pamphlets, Blue Prints, Wrench .....	50.75
Refund—School and Field Day Prizes .....	66.70
Refund—Federal Excise Tax .....	44.77
Plowing Fire Lines .....	2,975.85
Dues Paid by Cooperators .....	61,309.43
	<u>122,763.74</u>

## REVOLVING FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1938 .....	\$4,831.64
Reimbursement, Clarke-McNary Law, Sec. 4 .....	2,876.00
Sale of Planting Bars at Cost .....	4.50
Refunds and Covering Bad Checks .....	151.96
Sale of Seedlings .....	11,899.13
	<u>19,763.23</u>
	<u>\$225,026.97</u>

## Balance

State Fund .....	\$ .....
Federal Fund .....	**22,391.74
Revolving Fund .....	7,867.77
	<u>\$30,259.51</u>

\*\*\$11,800.68 of Federal Fund Belongs to Cooperators.



## DIVISION OF STATE PARKS—AVAILABLE FUNDS

July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939

	State Appropriation	Income	Total
State Fund .....	\$22,500.00	.....	\$22,500.00
Forests and Parks Fund .....	.....	\$18,197.84	18,197.84
Funds Available During Year .....	\$22,500.00	\$18,197.84	\$40,697.84
Expenditures .....	22,500.00	18,139.44	40,639.44
Balance .....	.....	\$58.40	\$58.40

## State Fund:

Balance as of July 1, 1938 .....	.....	.....
State Appropriation .....	\$22,500.00	\$22,500.00

## Forests and Parks Fund:

Balance as of July 1, 1938 .....	57.45	.....
Receipts from Rental Cabins, Concessions and Bathhouses ..	18,140.39	18,197.84
Total Receipts .....	.....	\$40,697.84
Expenditures .....	.....	40,639.44
Balance .....	.....	\$58.40

## Balance:

State Fund .....	.....	.....
Forests and Parks Fund .....	.....	\$58.40
Total .....	.....	\$58.40

## RECAPITULATION

## Funds Available:

Division of Forestry .....	\$225,026.97	.....
Division of State Parks .....	40,697.84	\$265,724.81

## Expenditures:

Division of Forestry .....	\$194,767.46	.....
Division of State Parks .....	40,639.44	235,406.90
Balance—Grand Total .....	.....	\$30,317.91

## EXPENDITURES ON NURSERIES

July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939

## Camden Nursery

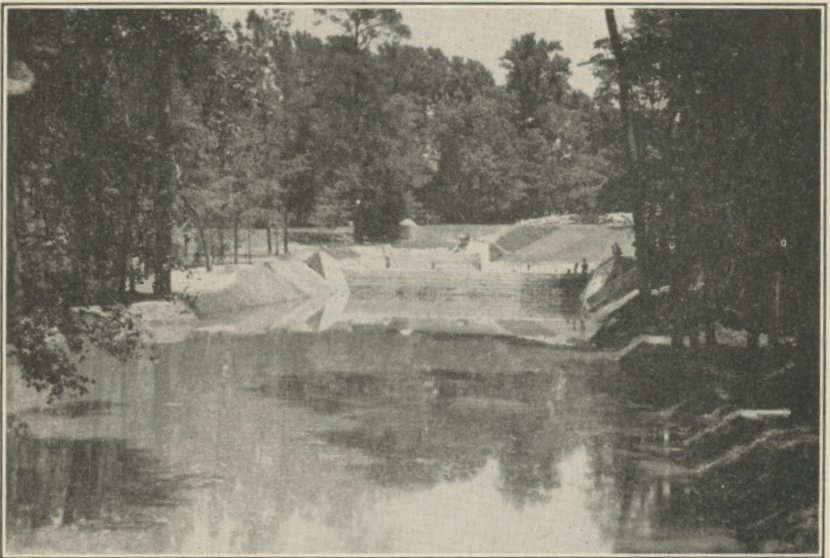
Salaries .....	\$375.00	.....
Wages .....	492.35	.....
Freight, Express and Deliveries .....	.53	.....
Travel .....	105.27	.....
Telegraph and Telephone .....	26.03	.....
Repairs .....	8.68	.....
Office Supplies .....	17.65	.....
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	103.85	.....
Agricultural Supplies .....	217.54	.....
Insurance .....	23.95	.....
Refund to Bank on Bad Check .....	1.50	.....
Total for Camden Nursery .....	.....	\$1,372.35

## Georgetown Nursery

Salaries .....	\$1,762.50	
Wages .....	119.50	
Freight, Express and Deliveries .....	.97	
Travel .....	241.62	
Repairs .....	25.52	
Office Supplies .....	27.00	
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	2.75	
Agricultural Supplies .....	1,008.18	
Rents .....	167.68	
Motor Vehicle Equipment .....	45.14	
Agricultural Equipment .....	17.50	
Total for Georgetown Nursery .....		\$3,413.36

## Sumter Nursery

Salaries .....	\$809.27	
Wages .....	610.25	
Freight, Express and Deliveries .....	21.44	
Travel .....	331.64	
Repairs .....	8.19	
Printing and Advertising .....	.60	
Water, Heat, Light and Power .....	340.15	
Office Supplies .....	35.57	
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	73.21	
Agricultural Supplies .....	1,115.58	
Other Supplies .....	4.50	
Rents .....	117.69	
Motor Vehicle Equipment .....	5.25	
Agricultural Equipment .....	1,311.68	
Refunds on Overpayments and for Bad Checks .....	101.12	
Total for Sumter Nursery .....		\$4,886.14
Total for all Nurseries .....		\$9,676.85



A View in the State Park in Barnwell County



## ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FO

	PERSONAL SERVICE			CONTRACTUAL SERVICES						SUPPLIES							
	Salaries	Wages	Special Payments	Freight, Express and Deliveries	Travel	Telegraph and Telephone	Repairs	Printing and Advertising	Water, Heat, Light and Power	Food	Fuel	Office	Laundry	Medical	Educational	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural
DIVISION OF FORESTRY																	
Columbia Office	\$23,723.75	\$276.75	\$146.00	\$37.19	\$2,193.27	\$620.80	\$69.70	\$766.73				\$2,225.76			\$69.42	\$1,647.96	
Piedmont District	2,206.52	280.00		.93	176.10	22.05						83.21				459.75	
Pee Dee District	2,940.00				210.50	122.34	.60					179.29				576.86	
Walterboro District	2,940.00				181.15	126.16	1.00		\$11.55			172.78				597.97	
Camden District	3,690.00			5.00	642.76	87.55	13.50					175.10				524.53	
Aiken District	2,540.00				72.25	77.13			2.50			119.38				608.63	
Educational Project			841.74	3.96		3.75	8.10	42.50				33.40			650.04	26.27	
Camden Nursery	375.00	492.35		.53	105.27	26.03	8.68					17.65				103.85	\$217.00
Georgetown Nursery	1,762.50	119.50		.97	241.62		25.52					27.00				2.75	1,008.00
Sumter Nursery	809.27	610.25		21.44	331.64		8.19	.60	340.15			35.57				73.21	1,117.00
Aiken Forest Project	1,050.00		20.00		160.44	1.20		34.90				5.20				70.68	283.00
Tractor Project	1,229.00			5.00	3.70		1,135.22									256.20	4.00
Federal Moving Picture Project	1,266.67				791.32												
Aiken County	5,680.00	2,279.25	13.00			190.75	88.91	30.89	33.75			40.78				57.80	
Barnwell County	2,923.84	1,657.00				2.00	94.65	29.43	7.50			60.92				59.95	
Charleston County	3,129.71	1,222.02		.84	34.85	31.95	59.65	73.01				61.64				50.90	2.03
Chester County	2,913.35	525.00			15.00		3.00	34.46				63.52				70.60	
Colleton County	4,702.50	3,276.50				104.40	12.79					70.41				50.90	
Darlington County	2,150.81	1,471.00				65.25	.25	85.62				63.95				94.60	
Dillon County	2,590.00	983.00				40.53	27.05	54.90				61.13				76.60	3.00
Fairfield County	3,065.00	822.50			117.65			34.46				65.45				81.20	
Florence County	4,125.00	2,913.00		5.00		2.30	278.32	84.05				68.57			119.15		
Greenville County	3,060.00	2,536.81				163.93	49.98	28.05	2.15			48.16				39.50	
Georgetown County	3,518.80	2,349.00	5.00			97.59	43.17	67.09				50.18				21.10	
Kershaw County	4,277.79	1,939.90	100.00	4.00	25.00	101.95	17.87	34.46				59.38				70.10	
Lancaster County	2,870.58	630.00			75.00			34.46				65.76				70.60	
Lee County	3,029.17	1,380.49			50.00	144.83		34.46				47.11				70.60	
Marion County	3,338.72	1,693.33				67.90	35.70	80.14				60.02				63.10	
Richland County	5,054.17	2,923.51			150.00	227.62	5.18	34.48	1.50			43.77				81.20	
Sumter County	4,179.56	2,688.10			112.50	113.46	69.34	59.38				70.74				82.28	
York County	1,944.52				162.50	5.55		14.96				57.71				60.00	
Black River F. P. A.												6.25					
Caesar's Head F. P. A.		220.00															
Estill F. P. A.	210.00	630.00				4.80	74.37					9.06					
First Clarendon F. P. A.	1,011.00	702.42				1.20	47.41	13.40				32.28			28.40		
Hardeeville F. P. A.	660.00	400.00				4.40	67.31					14.20			.35		
Jasper F. P. A.	570.00	445.00				15.35	40.30					4.73			6.35		
Jenkinsville F. P. A.	75.00																
Meade-Wampee F. P. A.	675.00	696.50				35.10	94.42	13.40				18.65			26.40		
Adams Run Detection Unit	90.00																
Aynor Tower Detection Unit		20.00															
Cook Tower Detection Unit		20.00															
Cooper Tower Detection Unit		20.00															
Earle Tower Detection Unit		20.00															
Lanes Tower Detection Unit		100.00															
Loris Tower Detection Unit		20.00						14.19									
Oakley Detection Unit	31.50	275.90		6.00			1.05										
Oketee Detection Unit	75.00	116.13										.80					
Ridgeville Detection Unit	90.00	270.00					42.86					.76					
Scotia Detection Unit	75.00	225.00					90.35										
St. George Detection Unit	67.50	202.50					30.10					8.16					
Total (Division of Forestry)	\$110,716.23	\$37,452.71	\$1,125.74	\$90.86	\$5,852.52	\$2,507.87	\$2,558.73	\$1,685.83	\$399.10			\$4,228.43			\$2,001.14	\$4,950.69	\$2,640.00
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS																	
Columbia Office—Parks	\$9,466.01		\$4.00	\$9.57	\$1,734.14	\$240.54	\$3.75	\$349.63	\$50.39			\$245.29	\$47.54		\$297.11	\$607.69	
Park Operation and Development	8,418.90	\$2,225.96	59.65	18.36	285.42	200.25	721.86		1,199.57	\$3,048.56	\$119.87	5.81	835.12	\$63.07	268.64	179.23	\$5.00
Total (Division of State Parks)	\$17,884.91	\$2,225.96	\$63.65	\$27.93	\$2,019.56	\$440.79	\$725.61	\$349.63	\$1,249.96	\$3,048.56	\$119.87	\$251.10	\$882.66	\$63.07	\$565.75	\$786.92	\$5.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$128,601.14	\$39,678.67	\$1,189.39	\$118.79	\$7,872.08	\$2,948.66	\$3,284.34	\$2,035.46	\$1,649.06	\$3,048.56	\$119.87	\$4,479.53	\$882.66	\$63.07	\$2,566.89	\$5,737.61	\$2,695.00



TE FOREST SERVICE CLASSIFICATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1938 TO JUNE 30, 1939

Agricultural	Clothing and Dry Goods	Other Supplies	Merchandise	Fire Protection	Fixed Charges and Contributions		Contingencies	Office	Medical	Household	EQUIPMENT							Lands and Structures		TOTALS
					Rents	Insurance					Bathhouse	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Educational	Other Equipment	Fire Protection		Lands	Buildings	
		\$24.20		\$3.40	\$38.00	\$120.76	\$21.55	\$670.96				\$1,424.57		\$31.50	\$22.60	\$27.00				\$31,161.87
		.85				29.01						557.73								3,816.15
		1.25			273.00	29.01		108.94				63.10								4,503.64
		.45			180.75	29.01		12.67				607.87								4,862.16
		1.00			30.82	29.01		5.66				504.45								5,708.83
		15.05			242.40	29.01		11.32				104.81								3,808.43
\$217.54						23.95	1.50					61.84								1,686.65
1,008.18					167.68							45.14	\$17.50							1,372.35
1,117.58		4.50			117.69		101.12					5.25	1,311.68							3,418.36
283.50		1.36				24.04		227.20				850.50			147.42					4,888.14
4.00				400.59		133.47						1,466.96				318.36				2,876.44
																				4,952.50
		78.71		29.79	98.85															2,057.99
		81.99		3.45										15.75		202.72				8,840.95
		34.18						110.00						15.75		83.44				5,019.92
		151.75			1.80			64.76						31.50		458.52				5,300.80
		62.50		12.75	1.40			75.00								272.64				4,115.88
		221.97		.56				37.30							7.87	296.93				8,635.50
3.00		228.84		33.21				5.75							3.94	91.69				4,496.11
		56.48		38.77				35.66								324.02				4,199.64
		226.92		74.70				.40							7.87	157.85				8,063.13
		318.10		26.09												2.80	32.97			6,308.54
		88.85		28.55				22.30									78.37			6,373.94
2.60		135.97		18.12	3.00			67.97									46.12			6,904.23
		166.19		2.00	.60			51.78									312.12			4,279.09
		133.22		23.59													61.33			4,974.80
		212.70		269.92				18.80							7.88	104.29				5,952.50
		51.70		23.55													152.12			8,748.80
22.76		229.76		35.44				.85									119.38			7,763.79
53.78					3.00			25.00									306.12			2,631.34
					1.20															6.25
		40.00																		260.00
				.55																952.08
.80		2.00		10.08													23.30			1,983.34
				6.77													134.40			1,205.26
				8.43													52.23			1,130.71
3.00		80.45		12.49													40.55			75.00
																				1,783.39
																	127.98			90.00
																				20.00
																				20.00
																				20.00
																				20.00
				5.00																119.19
																				20.00
				21.38													5.50			341.33
																				191.93
				17.85													23.05			444.52
																	21.05			411.40
				.75													.39			309.40
\$2,640.20		\$2,704.72		\$1,107.73	\$1,160.19	\$447.27	\$124.17	\$1,552.32				\$5,692.22	\$1,329.18	\$126.00	\$172.82	\$4,140.79				\$194,767.46
		\$2.40			\$932.66	\$87.03		\$206.40		\$52.64		\$188.59								\$14,525.38
\$54.23	\$435.90	168.95	\$2,944.26		297.00	1,008.81	\$171.70	8.21		2,187.17	\$376.82	84.93	\$301.74	\$98.65	\$60.00			\$265.42		26,114.06
\$54.23	\$435.90	\$171.35	\$2,944.26		\$1,229.66	\$1,095.84	\$171.70	\$214.61		\$2,239.81	\$376.82	\$273.52	\$301.74	\$98.65	\$60.00			\$265.42		\$40,639.44
\$2,694.43	\$435.90	\$2,876.07	\$2,944.26	\$1,107.73	\$2,389.85	\$1,543.11	\$295.87	\$1,766.93		\$2,239.81	\$376.82	\$5,965.74	\$1,630.92	\$224.65	\$232.82	\$4,140.79		\$265.42		\$235,406.90



## PUBLIC RELATIONS

Every member of the State Forest Service carries on public relations work in their efforts to acquaint the people of South Carolina with the scope and also the present and potential value of our forests. These activities cover the proper methods of protecting woods from fire, insects and diseases, the proper methods of reforesting lands which are in need of natural seeding and those which need to be planted and also the harvesting and use of forest products in a manner which will be conducive of continuous forest crops for home use and for sale and also continuous income from lands devoted to forest culture. The forestry and park personnel also bring to the attention of the public the recreational and aesthetic benefits derived from the practice of forestry and the establishment, construction and use of state parks, state summer camps and wayside parks.

The report on the activities of the fire protection forces, along public relation lines, is given under the report of forest fire control in this publication. However, it is desirable to mention here that the forestry quiz contests instituted by District Forester Blakeney and District Ranger Campbell, which were further developed and used by all district foresters, were outstandingly successful.

### *Forestry Quiz Contests*

These contests were instructive to large groups of students and adults and at the same time were highly enjoyable. The school authorities and teachers were delighted with them and they are probably the best type contest ever used in advancing forestry education in the South. Although these contests are usable in any size or age group their use was almost entirely confined to counties and areas under forest protection, inasmuch as on these areas personnel to conduct the contests is available and a small amount of prize money can be supplied.

It would be possible to hold these contests in many counties not under protection if groups interested in the conservation of natural resources, civic organizations, patriotic groups or individuals donate the prizes. Prizes per school usually are from 50c to 75c for first prize, from 25c to 50c for second prize and from 20c to 35c for third prize. Therefore, the maximum amount of prize money per school is \$1.60 while the minimum would be

95c. By determining the number of schools in a county, it is easy to reckon the funds needed to supply prize money for this contest. However, where the District Forester does not have any men working under him in a county, it would be necessary for public spirited citizens or teachers to assist in conducting the contests. The contests are conducted like an old-fashioned spelling bee but are modernized after the fashion of "Dr. Quiz" contests of the radio. Lists of questions and answers are supplied for contests but it is easily possible and highly desirable to supplement these lists with questions of local application.

Such contests were carried on during the year in 718 schools before 105,860 children and teachers.

### *Vocational Agriculture Forestry Projects*

Starting in 1931, the State Forest Service, in cooperation with the Vocational Education Division of the State Department of Education, instituted forestry projects in the Vocational Agricultural Schools for the theoretical and practical instruction of agricultural students in forestry. Many of these projects have been carried on continuously since that time and some additional projects have been started.

The value of these courses, together with the "school forests" of ten acres each, has been well demonstrated. However, in addition to the benefits to the pupils and teachers, the well posted and protected tracts are of inestimable value to the public. This has been repeatedly borne out by local persons putting into practice the ideas shown on the forests. Of course the pupils themselves, and their home folks, frequently apply forestry practices to their own farm woods; particularly after the pupil has completed one or several "home projects" on their farm woodland.

The training includes forest protection by the construction of fire-breaks, the posting of caution signs and posters setting forth the state law regarding the setting fire to lands against the wishes of the owner, the gathering of tree seed, its care and planting it in seed-beds, the raising of forest tree seedlings and the planting of seedlings raised in the school seed-beds, the home project seed-beds or those secured from the State Forest Service Nurseries. They also make thinnings, cut out slow growing, ma-





Vocational Agriculture students, Manning High School and teacher J. M. Eaddy, measuring trees on school forest.

ture, defective and poorly formed trees and keep detailed records of the measurements made of trees retained and those removed. They prune limby trees to improve the quality of the timber and annually measure the increase in height and diameter growth on planted trees. They study local forest industries and markets, keep cost records on their forests and supply the District Foresters with copies for permanent filing and analysis.

The District Foresters of the S. C. Forest Service, an Assistant State Forester, the Supervisors of the Vocational Division and the Vocational teachers carry on, supervise and inspect this work. The teachers also disseminate a great amount of forestry information to adult residents of the communities in which they teach. However, in addition to the work of the teachers and "Future Farmers" who have regularly established projects, virtually all Vocational Agriculture teachers carry on one or several forestry activities, either with their pupils or with local residents. These activities generally consist of planting, protection, improvement cuttings, thinnings and management work.

The tabulation shown below gives the numerical data regarding this activity:

Schools carrying on forestry projects .....	40
Pupils engaged in forestry course .....	1053
Pupils having home forestry projects .....	483

Pupils completing home forestry projects .....	398
Completed home forestry projects raising seedlings .....	271
Completed home forestry projects planting trees .....	36
Completed home forestry projects constructing fire breaks .....	72
Completed home forestry projects—improvement cuttings .....	74

The State Commission of Forestry made awards for excellence during the school year to the following:

Up-State School—First Place—Chesnee.

Up-State School—Second Place—Rock Hill.

Low-Country School—First Place—Lexington.

Low-Country School—Second Place—Ridgeland.

Up-State—High Ranking Teacher—R. M. Jones, Chesnee.

Low-Country—High Ranking Teacher—Duke Richardson, Lexington.

Up-State—High Ranking Student—Rube Wingate, Rock Hill.

Low-Country—High Ranking Student—Samuel Chandler, Minturn.

The schools received cash awards of \$30.00 for first place, \$20.00 for second place and high ranking teachers received awards of \$25.00. The students who received awards for excellence in their home forestry projects were given an all-expense educational trip to forest industries, properties under protection and forest management, National Parks, National Forests, State Parks and State forestry activities in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

### *Exhibits*

The placing of exhibits at the State and County fairs and in communities was again stressed by the State Commission of Forestry. The Secretaries and the various Fair Associations cooperated wonderfully in providing space and lights and in many cases helped in the erection and operation of forestry and state park exhibits.

The exhibits were the means by which many thousands of men, women and children became acquainted with the forestry needs, progress and possibilities of South Carolina as well as the beauties and utility of our excellent system of state parks, state



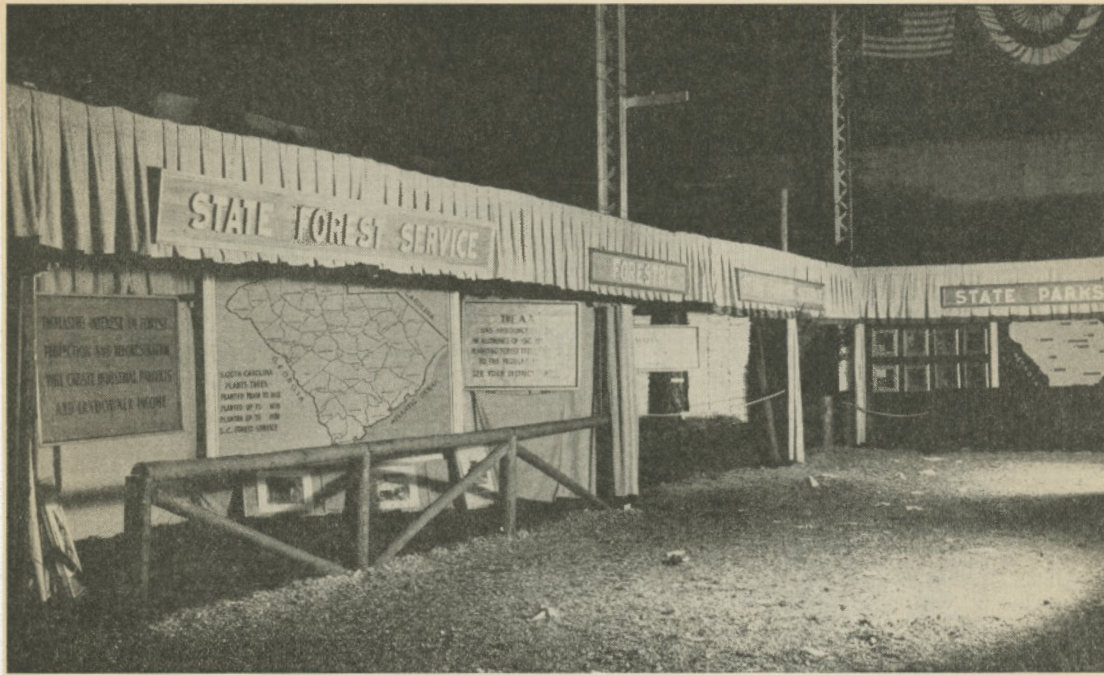
summer camps and wayside parks. The total number of persons who viewed these exhibits was in excess of 615,000. The CCC cooperated in the construction, erection and transportation of exhibits.

TABLE NO. 6—FAIR EXHIBITS

Place Held	Type Fair	Type Exhibit	Estimated No. Persons Seeing Exhibit
Charleston	County	Assets and Liabilities .....	28,000
Walterboro	County	"What You Put In" hopper .....	5,000
Brunson	Community	Forestry Photo-Murals .....	3,000
Bennettsville	County	Park Photo Panels and Prot. Progress .....	20,000
Conway	County	Protection Progress .....	10,000
Darlington	County	"What You Put In" hopper .....	10,000
Dillon	County	Park Photo-Mural .....	20,000
Florence	County	Park Photo-Mural .....	38,000
Georgetown	County	Park Photo-Mural, S. C. Relief Maps, Prot. Prog. ....	10,000
Kingstree	County	Assets and Liabilities .....	13,756
Loris	County	Photo Panels and Prot. Progress .....	9,000
Mullins	County	Assets and Liabilities .....	5,000
Woodruff		Forestry Photo-Murals .....	6,000
Central	County	S. C. Forestry Relief Map .....	10,000
Spartanburg	County	Forestry Photo-Murals, Fire Tools, Photos .....	50,000
Lancaster	County	Park Photo—Murals .....	15,000
Union	County	Forestry Photo—Murals .....	11,000
Laurens	County	S. C. Forestry Relief Map .....	12,000
Six Mile	Community	Posters—Photos .....	800
Greenville	County	Forestry Photo—Murals .....	75,000
Anderson	County	Assets and Liabilities .....	100,000
Newberry	County	Park Photo—Mural .....	12,000
Savannah	Paper Festival	Flash Maps, Planting and Protection .....	5,000
Florence	St. Garden Clubs	Park and Forestry Photo Panels .....	500
Columbia	S. E. Plan Conf.	Park and Forestry Photos .....	300
Columbia	Colored	Forestry Poster Exhibit .....	15,000
Columbia	State Fair	"What You Put In" hoppers & State Pk. Exhibit .....	100,000
Sumter	County	Assets and Liabilities .....	8,000
Bishopville	County	S. C. Forestry Relief Map .....	4,000
Camden	County	Park Photo—Mural .....	5,000
Rock Hill	County	Assets and Liabilities .....	6,000
Winnsboro	County	Scene-in-action .....	5,000
Chester	County	Scene-in-action .....	3,000
TOTAL .....			615,356

### *Moving Pictures, Lectures and Radio*

The State Forest Service personnel was invited to give talks before groups interested in the conservation of natural resources, civic and service clubs, patriotic organizations, schools, farm meetings, logging, lumber and pulpwood organizations and over the radio. In many cases these talks were illustrated with forestry or historical tree slides. The talks by the State Forester, the technical staff at Columbia and the District Foresters were given to a total of 56,273 persons exclusive of radio listeners and the members of the S. C. Forest Service.



Forestry and State Park Exhibits reach 615,000 persons during 1938.



Mrs. Harriet Johnson, State 4-H Club Leader, County Home Demonstration Agent Caroline Alston of Charleston, District Forester R. W. Rieger of Walterboro and members of 4-H Club examine protected woodlands in Charleston County.



Moving pictures were shown with the portable trailer outfit of the S. C. Service by the regular operator. At each showing the District Forester or his special representative gave a short talk on some phase of forestry and explained the importance of the practice of forestry to the local community.

However, due to the polio epidemic and in order to cooperate with the county and state health authorities, the schedule was terminated in May. There were 184 shows given in the state to 28,865 people and all except seven counties were reached. These counties were not reached because of the curtailed schedule but will be covered as soon as health conditions permit; 18,032 pieces of literature were distributed to those in attendance. The films used were secured through the cooperation of the U. S. Forest Service and the U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service. The following tabulation gives the data on this activity.



—Photo by U. S. Forest Service  
Woods Fires Cause Tremendous Losses to Fence Posts and Fence Wire

TABLE NO. 7

## FORESTRY MOVING PICTURE SHOWS

Shown by S. C. Forest Service

Fiscal Year July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939

County	No. of Shows	County	No. of Shows
Abbeville .....	4	Kershaw .....	11
Aiken .....	9	Lancaster .....	6
Allendale .....	2	Laurens .....	3
Anderson .....	3	Lee .....	7
Bamberg .....	4	Lexington .....	4
Barnwell .....	7	Marion .....	9
Calhoun .....	2	Marlboro .....	2
Charleston .....	4	McCormick .....	1
Chester .....	7	Newberry .....	4
Chesterfield .....	4	Oconee .....	7
Clarendon .....	3	Orangeburg .....	2
Colleton .....	8	Pickens .....	6
Darlington .....	5	Richland .....	5
Dillon .....	5	Saluda .....	1
Edgefield .....	3	Spartanburg .....	7
Fairfield .....	4	Sumter .....	9
Florence .....	6	Union .....	3
Georgetown .....	7	Williamsburg .....	2
Greenville .....	3	York .....	2
Horry .....	3		
		Total No. of Shows	184

Attendance:	White Adults .....	8,132
	Colored Adults .....	4,896
	White Children .....	10,476
	Colored Children .....	5,361

Complete total persons attending ..... 28,865

It is planned to secure new projection equipment and new films for use during the next fiscal year. Even with this new equipment, only fifty percent of the desirable showings will be possible. Visual education is one of the most desirable means of advancing forestry and state parks and with sound pictures this medium has increased value.



Showings were made where the benefits would be greatest. That is in rural communities such as schools, logging camps, community halls, cross-road communities, churches, saw-mills, game association meetings and theatres. The theatres of the state, and most particularly the Palmetto Theatres Inc., through Mr. Warren Irvin, cooperated in the showing of a forestry film at the commercial theatres throughout the state.

### *Posters and Publications*

A new supply of "Stop Woods Fires" posters was secured, "Moving Picture Show" announcement posters were secured and a "Keep Your Woods Paying" poster was designed and printed. Posters to the number of 3,853 were distributed by the District Foresters and 250 were issued from the Columbia Office.

The publication "My Forestry Notebook" was revised and reprinted, an illustrated state park folder was worked up and distributed and "The Cutting and Selling of Pine Pulpwood" was written and published. Small folders on the planting of trees and on the cutting of pulpwood were also issued.

A three color stamp was designed with the words "Stop Fires—Grow Timber—S. C. Forest Service" on it. Over three hundred and twenty-five thousand of them were issued for use on letter heads, pay envelopes, backs of envelopes and other suitable places. The Sumter County Protection Association also got out an issue of a four page publication called "The Sumter County Forest News" and certificates of cooperation in fire protection for issue to individuals and groups.

### *Newspapers and Magazines*

The District Foresters issued a total of 140 news releases from their offices and were also instrumental in securing the publication of a large number of additional items. The Columbia office issued 90 newspaper articles. In some cases feature articles were supplied and both materials and photographs were furnished to newspapers and lumber, naval stores, travel, sporting and conservation magazines.

The Sunday, daily and weekly papers of South Carolina and those of bordering states have been extremely helpful in giving space to articles supplied them and also in the beneficial manner

in which they have contributed editorial comment and articles on forestry and state parks. The gentlemen of the press and their papers deserve the thanks of the people of South Carolina for the excellent manner in which they continue to advance forestry and the use of state parks in South Carolina.

### *Requests for Material*

Thousands of requests are received annually for forestry and state park information and general information regarding South Carolina. Many of these requests are referred to other state departments, chambers of commerce, Clemson and the University of South Carolina. However, a great number of them are answered from our Columbia office. During the past year the District Foresters report having distributed 26,986 pieces of literature and during this period the Columbia office distributed 11,095 pieces within the state and 13,523 pieces to other states and to foreign countries. Foreign countries included England, Japan, Germany, Australia, Argentina, Canada, France and Belgium. The U. S. Travel Bureau of the Department of the Interior has been highly helpful in the distribution of state park and S. C. literature and the railroads, gasoline companies, automobile clubs and recreational agencies have also been very helpful.

The National Youth's Administration continued its generous cooperation by supplying several young people to help prepare and mail this material. The State benefited by this arrangement and the young folks received valuable training.

### *Conservation Week*

Conservation Week was again observed during the third week in November. The observance of this week was sponsored by the State Garden Clubs and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Cooperating agencies were the S. C. Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the C. C. C., the State Game and Fish Association, the State Game and Fish Department, the S. C. Extension Service, the State Department of Education, civic clubs, chambers of commerce, the clergy and educators.



The press, the radio, moving picture theatres and merchants contributed space and time toward the advancement of forestry, game, state park and the control of soil erosion.

Mrs. A. F. Storm of Mount Holly, Chairman of Conservation of Natural Resources of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and Miss Marion Pellew of Aiken, Chairman of Conservation of Natural Resources for the State Garden Clubs, worked in close cooperation with the members of their organizations, other persons and the County Conservation Week Chairman in making this week a success. District Foresters' reports briefly show the results of these activities.

TABLE NO. 8—CONSERVATION WEEK REPORT

Name of Agency	No. of Groups Participating	No. of Forestry Programs	No. Combined Conservation Programs	Game Conservation Programs	Soil Conservation Programs	State Park Programs	Tree Planting Programs	Press Releases	Literature Distributed	White Participants	Colored Participants	Total Participating	Slides	Sermons
Garden Clubs ...	55	2	18	...	...	...	1	21	376	2,185	10	2,195	1	37
High Schools ...	121	64	5	4	2	4	14	10	2,659	25,615	1,181	26,796	2	...
Grade Schools ...	488	284	193	5	3	3	37	1	2,238	40,054	10,052	50,106	1	...
Radio .....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essay Contests ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	672	350	216	9	5	7	52	32	5,273	67,854	11,243	79,097	4	37



Loblolly pine planted 30 years ago, spaced 5 feet by 5 feet with driveway every 6 rows. Average 11 inches in diameter at 4 1-2 feet from ground. Mr. C. T. Whetstone of Perry, S. C. who planted the trees holding his grand-daughter.



Two acres of Longleaf Pine planted 29 years ago, spaced 25 feet by 25 feet, average 12 inches in diameter at 4 1-2 feet above the ground. Lands of Mr. R. P. Huntington, Garnett, S. C.



## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forestry deals with the relationship between forests and human welfare. It involves the establishment, care, maintenance and utilization of forests in order that maximum human benefits may be derived from their existence and use. Social stabilization, recreation, soil and water conservation, wild life preservation, and the production of wood products are some of the more important services rendered by forests. These ends may be achieved by the organization and management of forest lands on a basis of continuous yield. It is entirely possible to obtain the desired harvests of forest products, and at the same time to maintain the forest cover with all its other attendant benefits.

Originally, the greater part of South Carolina was covered with vast forests of pine and hardwood. These forests were at that time an obstacle to the advance of civilization. Large areas were cleared for agriculture, and with the growth of population, much of the best timber was cut to meet the demands of industrial development.

But after three centuries of progress we find that today more than half of South Carolina's land area is still classed as forest. Twelve million acres of land capable of producing timber represents an asset of no mean proportions. This great area produces the timber upon which the wood using industries of the State depend, and upon which South Carolina's farm population relies for fuel and for domestic needs. Under proper treatment the timber resources now existant may be materially increased to the benefit of all concerned. Proper forest management is the answer to the problem of achieving maximum production of wood products from the forest soils of the state while maintaining the necessary forest cover to serve other purposes.

In South Carolina forest management work is in charge of an Assistant State Forester and is carried on through five technically trained District Foresters, each of whom has under his jurisdiction a territory comprising nine or ten counties in which he is responsible for forestry matters assigned to him. The general program includes advice and assistance to all classes of land owners concerning woodland management, marketing of forest products, farm forestry and forest planting. Any South Carolina landowner may avail himself of the services

of the technical staff of the South Carolina Forest Service in an advisory capacity at no cost. Special management projects looking toward the solution of specific problems are carried on under the direction of the Columbia Office of the State Forest Service, independently, or with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies.

*Objectives:* The main objective of forest management in South Carolina today is to bring about a favorable balance between forest growth and forest drain. Forest growth means the amount of wood produced by the woodlands of the State, while forest drain refers to the amount of wood taken from the forests for human use plus the amount lost by mortality. At the present time in South Carolina, annual drain exceeds annual growth. This is especially true of pine timber in the Coastal Plain section of the State. If this situation is permitted to continue, South Carolina will lose her wood-using industries with their payrolls and tax revenues, and persons now employed will of necessity move on to other fields or be added to relief rolls. The S. C. Forest Service has in progress a series of projects designed to bring to the attention of woodland owners the importance of bringing South Carolina's forest lands to a higher state of production and maintaining them in that condition.

#### *Sustained Yield Management Project*

During the fiscal year covered by this report, there has been inaugurated a special project in which the South Carolina Forest Service and the U. S. Forest Service are cooperating. The purpose of this project is to show the advantages of sustained yield management of forest lands, and to advocate selective cutting and integrated utilization. Under this system of operation, the amount of timber removed from a woodlot in any periodic harvest should not exceed the yield, or growth that has taken place during that period of time. Cuttings are usually made on a selective basis. This calls for the marking of each tree to be cut, and its designation for the particular product for which it is best suited. The project requires the entire time of Mr. T. W. McKinley, a technically trained forester of long experience who has been loaned to the S. C. Forest Service by the U. S. Forest Service. He works under the immediate supervision of the Columbia Office of the S. C. Forest Service and



in direct contact with the District Foresters. During the ten months just concluded, this project has resulted in the examination of timber lands totalling 177,080 acres. In every case the principles of sustained yield management were explained to the landowner, and on thirty-five tracts selective cutting methods were demonstrated on the ground. Further progress is indicated by the fact that four of the landowners contacted have employed foresters to carry out the recommendations made to them in connection with this project on 19,677 acres. On thirty-one additional tracts involving 155,113 acres improved cutting practices have been adopted. In only three instances involving 2,290 acres was there any evidence of lack of interest in the objectives of the project. This would indicate that 92% of the owners, and 98% of the ownership, contacted are receptive to a program of improved woodland practices.

### *Farm Woodland Management*

In furtherance of its farm forestry program, the services of the technical staff of the S. C. Forest Service are available to any landowner in the State who wishes advice or assistance regarding any phase of forest management, fire prevention, forest planting, timber sales, selective cutting, turpentineing, or the control of forest insects and tree diseases. Land examinations and landowner contacts of this general nature made by the technical staff during the past year numbered 1,601.

The importance of the farm woodlot can hardly be overestimated in dealing with forest resource problems in South Carolina. Half of all the wood used annually in South Carolina is used on farms. Furthermore, many wood-using industries depend almost entirely on farm woodlots for their supplies of raw material. The real function of the farm woodlot is to provide wood products for farm use and for sale. Only when this function is fulfilled does the woodlot take its real place in the farm economy. Most farm woodlots, if properly managed, can contribute their share, per acre, to the farm income whether in products used directly in farm operation, or in surplus products sold to increase revenue. Frequently the woodland on the farm acts as a reserve on which the farmer may depend for income in years of crop failure.

In giving advice and assistance to farmers, emphasis is placed on woodlot management for the purpose of providing products for farm needs. Fuel-wood, tobacco wood, posts, poles and lumber are always needed in varying quantities. Unless they are produced on the farm they must be purchased. There should be brought about a balance between the annual harvest and the production from the woodlot. The same principles of sustained yield management apply on the farm as well as on the large industrial forest land holding. The desired balance can be brought about by improving the growing conditions on the woodlot through thinning crowded stands, as well as by increasing the forest acreage by planting idle acres. Cultural operations are demonstrated to show how stands of timber may be improved by harvesting for fuel wood those trees that are diseased, dying, poor in form, or of undesirable species. Such practices concentrate the growing power of forest soil on well formed trees of good species, and bring about conditions favorable to the greatest returns to the farmer. The advantage of partial cuttings at frequent intervals is pointed out, and the use of each class of timber for the product for which it is best adapted is emphasized. The practices recommended are readily comprehensible to the interested farmer, for most of them apply in some respect to his other farm crops.

### *Marketing and Utilization of Forest Products*

One of the most important elements of a program of assistance to woodland owners is in connection with timber sales. This is particularly true as regards the products of farm woodlots. All too frequently farm timber is sold on a lump sum basis, that is, the buyer offers a flat price for all the standing timber on the land. Under such an arrangement the seller is completely at a disadvantage for he makes possibly one timber sale in ten years, while the buyer negotiates sales at frequent intervals. Then, too, the lump sum sale usually results in a clear cutting of the timber, leaving the woodlot in an unproductive condition, or greatly impairing its producing power. The woodlot that has been clear cut, unless it is immediately reforested, is a liability to the owner and to the state.

In contrast to this all too common method of procedure is the method usually recommended by the State Forest Service. It



involves partial cuttings at periodic intervals. Under such a method, the trees to be harvested for use or for sale are marked in advance of cutting, and only the marked timber is cut. The producing power of the woodlot is usually increased, rather than diminished by cuttings of this nature so that the woodlot continues to be an asset to the owner. The practice of marking timber to be cut brings about additional savings in that it assures the use of each class of timber for the product for which it is best suited. For example, a tree of good form measuring twelve inches in diameter at breast height may be worth \$2.00



Trees marked with paint are to be cut. Unmarked trees are to be left. Selective logging operation of D. W. Alderman and Sons Company, Clarendon County, S. C. (Photo by U. S. Forest Service).

when sold as a pole, though it would bring only \$.40 when sold as sawtimber by the Doyle rule, or as little as \$.25 on a pulpwood sale. Under present conditions, the best trees on a farm woodlot are frequently cut for fuelwood because of their nearness to the farm house and the ease with which they can be worked up. The marking of timber under the direction of a forester prior to cutting will assure each tree being used for that product which will bring the highest return.

The State Forest Service recommends that every sale of timber be covered by a written memorandum of agreement in the form of a sales contract setting forth the items to be sold, the units of measure, methods of measuring, scaling, or grading, and conditions of payment. A sample timber sales contract may be obtained from the State Forest Service on request.

### *Demonstrations*

In each Forest Service District in South Carolina sample areas have been set aside for demonstrations of the type of cutting advocated under approved forest management methods. These demonstration plots are designed to show that timber is a crop and that timberlands may be kept continuously productive. Complete data are taken on each area, and the subsequent cutting is done so as to leave enough fast-growing young trees to fully utilize the growing power of the soil until the next harvest is made. The landowner furnishes the labor and the State Forest Service provides the technical supervision. Groups of farmers are brought together to see the results. At these gatherings, prepared statements are presented to show the results obtained, including total volume, volume removed, volume left standing—Value of products removed—labor, income and net profit. It is generally possible to show that net profits are more than sufficient to meet the carrying charges, including taxes, of the land for the life of the stand.

### *Research and Investigations*

During the fiscal year just ended, the S. C. Forest Service has engaged in several projects intended to make available existing information covering forest resources for the State as a whole, and for various subdivisions in which special work is being undertaken.



A W. P. A. project, sponsored by the Commission, has gathered data on land use, tax delinquency, forest resources and industrial development. The U. S. Forest Service have been preparing material of the same general nature and the two services are collaborating in the preparation of a bulletin on the Forest Resources of South Carolina.

Work on the Central South Carolina Project has been in abeyance. The Central South Carolina Project involves a study of the timber resources in ten counties tributary to a group of wood using industries in the central part of the state. This is an undertaking in which state and federal agencies are co-operating with industry in an attempt to bring about a balance between forest production and industrial demands for timber. Extensive data on land areas have been assembled and analyzed together with estimates of timber volumes, growth rates, and rates of depletion.

Routine investigations and inspections of the woods operation of lumber and paper companies on private lands have been made by members of the technical staff, both independently, and in cooperation with the industries and trade associations.

A special project was completed in the coastal plain section of the state. It was undertaken in an attempt to control the pine-oak rust disease in pine plantations. With the cooperation of the C. C. C., diseased trees and branches were removed from one thousand acres of young pine.

The S. C. Forest Service has received much valuable assistance from the research agencies of the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, especially in connection with its nursery program, and in the suppression of insect and disease depredations. There is also in progress a project covering the cold storage of pine seed in which the State Forest Service is receiving the cooperation of the Boyce Thompson Institute of Yonkers, N. Y.

#### *Tax Delinquency on Rural Forest Lands*

Another special project in Forest Management seeks a solution of the tax delinquent land problem on rural forest and sub-marginal agricultural lands. This is a cooperative venture between the State of South Carolina acting through the State

Forest Service, and Aiken County acting through the Aiken County Forest Protective Association. A local Act of the legislature requires that all tax delinquent land in Aiken County, that has passed to the Forfeited Land Commission, shall be turned over to the Aiken County Forest Protective Association to be reforested under the supervision of the State Forest Service. Title is vested in the County and the benefits to be derived from the program will ultimately accrue to the County. The State Forest Service is in the position of land manager for a period of 25 years during which time the expense of the program is borne jointly by the County and the Forest Service. Eventually, the State's share of the expense will be refunded.

During the fiscal year, 78 tracts comprising 6,418 acres have been leased to the Aiken County Protective Association. Of this number, 14 tracts involving 2,217.24 acres have been carefully surveyed and the boundaries marked. Thirty-three miles of fire-breaks were constructed to protect lands taken over, and 190,275 seedlings were planted on abandoned fields. All of the agricultural lands planted to pine trees were first subjected to soil surveys by the Soil Conservation Service and found unfit for agricultural use. All of the labor used on this project is supplied by the C. C. C., and the work is supervised by C. W. Nuite, a technically trained forester, who is Director of the project.

The task of taking over these lands has consumed most of the time of the available personnel. Once this step is completed, the work of organizing the lands for management can proceed more rapidly. Cover type maps will be prepared to supplement the soil maps supplied by the S. C. S. Sample areas have already been subjected to this treatment on a trial basis. Preparation of a management plan for each tract will be undertaken as soon as the necessary data are available. Other tracts aggregating 12,273 acres in Aiken County are delinquent and will, in all probability, be turned over to the Protective Association during the coming year.

An indirect result of this project has been the redemption by Aiken County landowners of 7,699 acres of tax delinquent land, and the return of this acreage to a tax paying basis. This action brought in \$7,000 in back taxes to the County.



In effect these lands form a County Forest of the same nature as those commonly found in Europe. When properly developed, the revenues from this type of community forest are frequently sufficient to defray a large part of the local expenses of government.

### *Reforestation*

The forest planting program of the S. C. Forest Service is designed to provide for the re-establishment of forest cover on lands from which tree growth has been removed, as well as on worn out or abandoned crop lands. The rehabilitation of lands falling in these classifications is of great importance in South Carolina since more than a million acres is involved.

Any landowner in South Carolina who desires to embark on a program of forest planting may apply to the State Forest Service. A District Forester will arrange to inspect the land to be planted, and will take the order for the planting stock best adapted to the site. He will also be available to instruct the owner's employees in approved methods of forest planting. There is no charge for this service other than the cost of the trees which are sold at \$1.50 per thousand, F. O. B. nurseries. Ordinarily, a thousand trees will suffice to plant an acre.

The State Forest Service operates three forest nurseries to provide for its reforestation program. They are located at Camden, Sumter and Georgetown. During the year just ended, emphasis has been placed on the development of the Sumter Nursery because of its central location in the State. Two cone storage sheds have been completed and two more are under construction. They will provide for the storage of 10,000 bushels of pine cones for seed supply. Four other buildings are in process of construction. All of them are being built by the C. C. C. in accordance with a carefully prepared plan approved by the U. S. Forest Service which cooperates with the State Forest Service in the production and distribution of forest planting stock.

Table No. 9 shows the quantities of seedlings distributed by species from each nursery for the fiscal year. Total production was 10,712,748 plus an additional quantity of 365,000 longleaf seedlings obtained from North Carolina by exchange.

TABLE NO. 9—SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION BY NURSERIES— 1938-1939

Nursery	Slash	Longleaf	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Locust	Poplar	Totals
Camden .....	1,003,800	.....	.....	.....	44,560	.....	1,048,360
Sumter .....	3,015,105	350,533	1,447,051	.....	.....	.....	4,812,689
Georgetown .....	1,125,650	.....	3,016,909	695,490	.....	13,650	4,851,639

Total Produced in

S. C. Nurseries .. 5,144,555    350,533    4,463,960    695,490    44,560    13,650    10,712,748

In addition to above seedlings grown in S. C. Nurseries, 365,000 Longleaf seedlings were obtained from the N. C. State Forest Service by exchange.

Table No. 10 gives the distribution of forest planting stock by classes and species. Farmer plantings predominate. Forest planting in South Carolina during the fiscal year received added impetus from the activities of the Soil Conservation Service. Many orders were received through the cooperation of the Extension Forester and the County Agricultural Agents. Interest in forest planting has been greatly stimulated by Federal subsidies under the crop reduction program.

TABLE NO. 10—SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION, SPECIES AND PROJECTS—1938-1939

Agency	Slash	Longleaf	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Locust	Poplar	Total
Farms .....	2,591,450	581,575	1,532,285	91,490	39,560	11,600	4,847,960
Other Individuals .....	399,230	10,000	131,050	.....	3,000	.....	543,280
State Lands .....	8,250	33,958	10,125	2,000	.....	2,000	56,333
County Lands .....	57,000	82,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	189,000
City Lands .....	2,500	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Schools and Colleges ....	23,500	5,500	20,500	2,000	2,000	50	53,550
North Carolina F. S. ....	.....	.....	257,000	100,000	.....	.....	357,000
T. V. A. ....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	.....	.....	500,000
Churches .....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Corporations .....	1,996,000	.....	435,000	.....	.....	.....	2,431,000
Demonstrations (Other) ..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Clubs .....	44,000	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000
State Lands (Other) .....	20,625	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	32,625
Soil Conservation Service ..	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000
Totals .....	5,144,555	715,533	4,463,960	695,490	44,560	13,650	11,077,748
*Less .....	.....	365,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	365,000
Net Produced in S. C. ....	5,144,555	350,533	4,463,960	695,490	44,560	13,650	10,712,748

\*Seedlings obtained by exchange with N. C. State F. S.

Eight hundred and seven shipments of planting stock were made by the S. C. Forest Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. The average order was 11,000 seedlings. This contrasts with 500 orders shipped the previous year.

Technical assistance was provided to all new planters, and to other landowners when requests were received.

Table No. 11 indicates plantings by counties. Aiken County takes the lead with 780,500 trees planted. Anderson County runs second with a total of 744,778. Every county in the State participated in the forest planting program.



TABLE NO. 11—DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES AND COUNTIES 1938-1939

County	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Black Locust	Yellow Poplar	Total
Abbeville			19,000				19,000
Aiken	134,000	595,500	51,000				780,500
Allendale	28,500	465,500			2,000		496,000
Anderson	500	4,000	737,578		2,700		744,778
Bamberg	14,000	18,000				100	32,100
Barnwell	32,000	114,500					146,500
Beaufort	9,700	1,500			2,000		13,200
Berkeley		1,000					1,000
Calhoun	16,800	57,900	57,700			2,000	134,400
Charleston	2,000	11,000					13,000
Cherokee			214,496				214,496
Chester	900	5,500	307,850		1,000		314,250
Chesterfield	11,000	4,500					15,500
Clarendon	2,550	519,000	1,500			1,000	524,050
Colleton	10,000	142,500			1,500		154,000
Darlington	22,500	182,000	2,000			5,000	211,500
Dillon	11,000	680,000			1,000		692,000
Dorchester	5,000	60,300					65,300
Edgefield		6,000	6,000				12,000
Fairfield		5,000	429,900				434,900
Florence	9,125	82,625	1,125	2,500	1,000		96,375
Georgetown	5,000	20,000					25,000
Greenville		19,000	223,370	8,500	7,550		258,420
Greenwood	38,000	7,000	237,230			1,000	283,230
Hampton		94,000					94,000
Horry	100,000	36,000					136,000
Jasper		225,500					225,500
Kershaw	30,000	81,530	65,800				177,330
Lancaster	1,000	46,400	216,750	600		500	265,250
Laurens	100	12,100	275,000				287,200
Lee	29,000	43,000	2,500		2,500		77,000
Lexington	42,000	182,000	2,000				226,000
McCormick		10,000			3,000		13,000
Marion	500	177,000			1,000		178,500
Marlboro	5,500	438,500	5,500				449,500
Newberry		104,000	283,700				387,700
Oconee	400		154,192	46,885	3,810		205,287
Orangeburg	10,600	267,650			2,000	2,000	282,250
Pickens		3,000	160,787	34,205	1,500		199,492
Richland	96,358	118,050	5,100		2,000	1,000	222,508
Saluda	1,000	1,000	3,000				5,000
Spartanburg		10,500	231,896		8,500	1,050	251,946
Sumter	46,500	174,000			1,500		222,000
Union		4,000	249,286				253,286
Williamsburg		104,500					104,500
York		9,500	262,700	2,800			275,000
Totals (S. C.)	715,533	5,144,555	4,206,960	95,490	44,560	13,650	10,220,748
Other Plantings			257,000	600,000			857,000
Grand Totals	715,533	5,144,555	4,463,960	695,490	44,560	13,650	11,077,748

CHART SHOWING PROGRESS OF FOREST PLANTING  
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY ALL AGENCIES  
Including Federal Government Projects

Cumulative Totals  
By Years

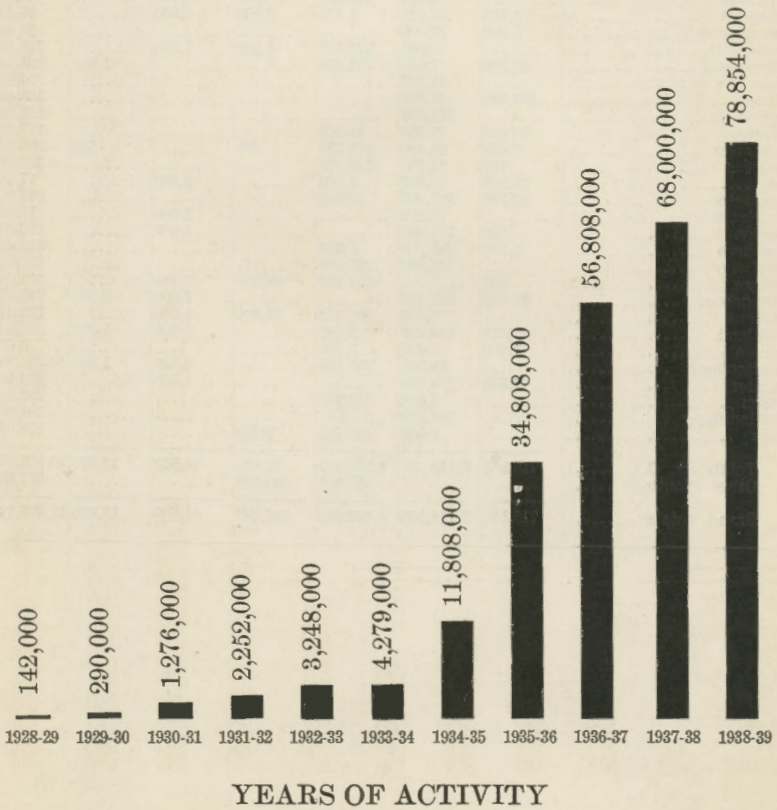
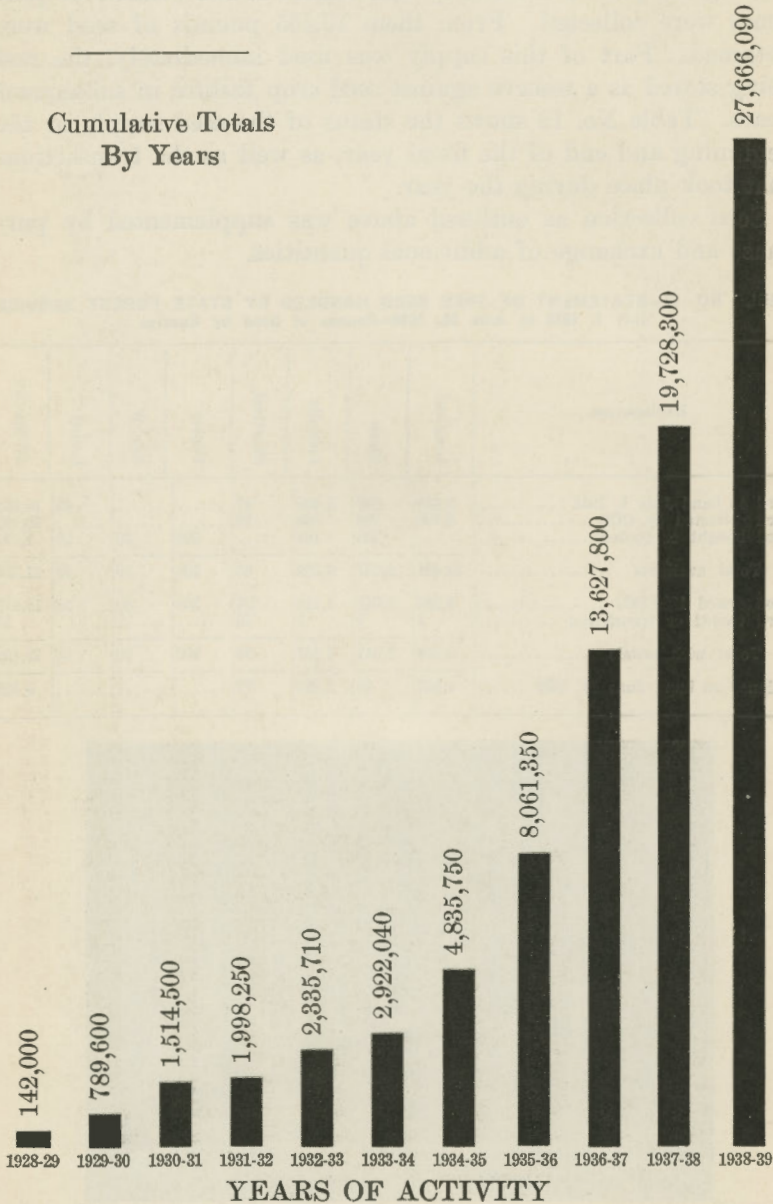




CHART SHOWING PROGRESS OF FOREST PLANTING  
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY FARMERS AND  
TIMBER LAND OWNERS  
(Federal Government Projects Excluded)



### *Seed Collection*

Forest tree seed used by the State Forest Service in its nursery program is collected by the C. C. C. under technical supervision. During the period covered by this report 11,853 bushels of pine cones were collected. From them 10,465 pounds of seed were obtained. Part of this supply was used immediately, the rest being stored as a reserve against seed crop failure in subsequent years. Table No. 12 shows the status of the seed supply at the beginning and end of the fiscal year, as well as the transactions that took place during the year.

Seed collection as outlined above was supplemented by purchase and exchange of additional quantities.

TABLE NO. 12—STATEMENT OF TREE SEED HANDLED BY STATE FOREST SERVICE  
July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939—Pounds of Seed by Species

Explanation	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Poplar	Ash, W.	Locust	All Species
Seed on hand July 1, 1938 .....	3,635	917	5,405	47	.....	.....	48	10,052
Seed collected by CCC .....	8,796	790	863	16	.....	.....	.....	10,465
Seed bought or traded .....	.....	330	101	.....	500	30	50	1,011
Total available .....	12,431	2,037	6,369	63	500	30	98	21,528
Seed sowed 1938-1939 .....	8,363	2,012	1,146	26	500	30	98	12,175
Seed traded or transferred .....	1	5	1	10	.....	.....	.....	17
Total withdrawals .....	8,364	2,017	1,147	36	500	30	98	12,192
Balance on hand June 30, 1939 .....	4,067	20	5,222	27	.....	.....	.....	9,336



This is a picture of Dr. T. H. Tuten's planting near Varnville, thirteen years after planting



## FOREST FIRE CONTROL

The term "forest fire control" is a composite term embracing several activities. The most obvious one is that of actually suppressing, or putting out, forest or woods fires as they occur. While this is certainly an important activity in itself, other activities are essential before this can be successfully accomplished. The term inherently means organized effort in combatting that common enemy of our woodlands—*wild fire*. The cooperation of individuals and county, state and federal governments must be secured, since *fire does not recognize property lines*. A definite organization must be provided to assume responsibility for carrying on the work. Improvements such as observation towers, and telephone lines must be constructed and the field organization supplied with tools and equipment for combatting woods fires. Educational programs, informing landowners and the general public of the necessity for controlling woods fires, and directed toward eliminating the causes of fires, are essential. It is not merely a matter of suppressing individual fires but, rather, the reduction of the number of fires occurring annually and the prompt detecting and suppressing of all fires, thereby holding the loss to a minimum. That is what is meant by the term "forest fire control."

The first efforts in organized fire protection in South Carolina were initiated during the latter part of 1928. Approximately 270,000 acres of woodland were provided protection by several landowners in cooperation with the State Commission of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service. To secure this protection, groups of landowners, owning contiguous blocks of forest land, joined together forming associations which in turn cooperated with the State and Federal agencies. The members of these private associations paid into their association two cents to five cents per acre annually. The funds so raised were matched with a like amount by the State and Federal Services. In this way sufficient money was secured to provide a ranger, towerman, fire fighting crews and the necessary towers and telephone lines to protect the area.

This type of protection, through private associations, was gradually expanded each year until, in 1934, one million acres of forest land were receiving organized protection. In that year, Sumter County, through its legislative delegation, passed an Act

providing for county-wide forest fire protection. The entire county was created a "Forest Fire Control District" and sufficient funds were provided by the county, when matched with State and Federal funds, to provide fire protection service to all lands in the county. This first county-wide protection work went into effect during the last half of 1934. The results secured in Sumter County led to the establishment of other county units in the succeeding years. As the counties took over the protection work, private associations in those counties were dissolved. It was found that a more effective organization could be built up on a county basis, with less cost per acre, than could be obtained on the smaller private units. Much more effective work could be accomplished, not only in suppressing fires, but also in conducting educational activities and in reducing the number of fires.

### *County-wide Protection*

Since the majority of forest fire protection work in South Carolina is conducted on a county unit basis a brief description is hereby given of the system.

It is first necessary for the General Assembly to pass a "Forest Fire Control Organization Act" for the county desiring protection service. This Act contains the following provisions:

1. The county is created a "Forest Fire Control Organization District."
2. Authority is given to cooperate with the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry and the State Forester who shall have direction over all fire prevention and control work.
3. Provision is made for an annual tax levy to provide the county's share of all expenditures.
4. A local county board of Directors, of from five to seven members, is set up to direct the affairs of the organization. The State Forester is made a member of this board.
5. Provision is made for the appointment, by this board, of the necessary ranger, wardens, patrolmen and towermen.
6. Authority is granted the State Forester and his agents, or members of the Organization, to go upon any land within the area for the purpose of fighting or controlling forest fires without being liable for trespassing.



N O R T H

C A R O L I N A

G E O R G I A

## SOUTH CAROLINA

FOREST AREAS UNDER PROTECTION

WITH

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

1939-40

## LEGEND

INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS

EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS

COUNTY PROTECTION PROPOSED

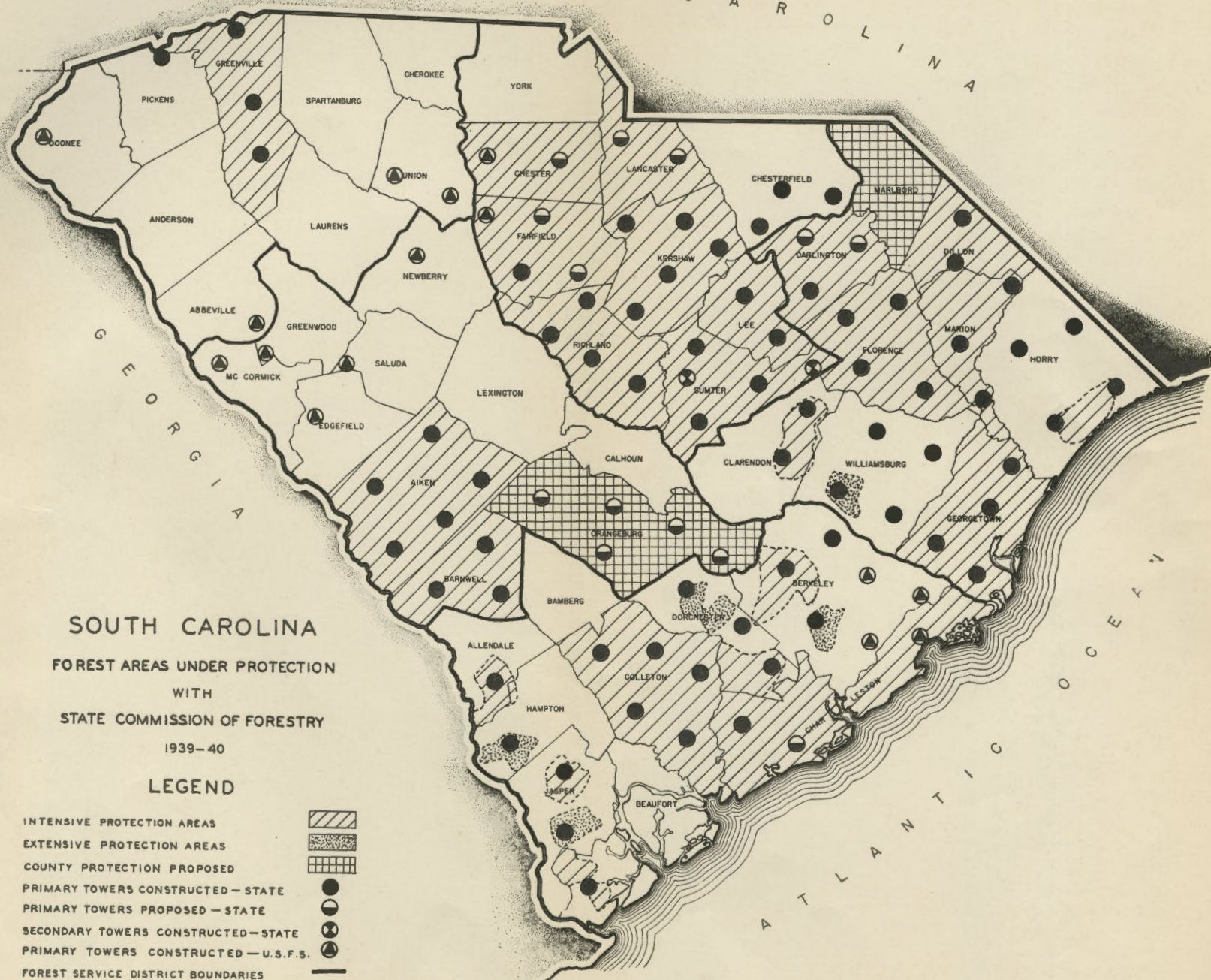
PRIMARY TOWERS CONSTRUCTED—STATE

PRIMARY TOWERS PROPOSED—STATE

SECONDARY TOWERS CONSTRUCTED—STATE

PRIMARY TOWERS CONSTRUCTED—U.S.F.S.

FOREST SERVICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



A T L A N T I C O C E A N



7. A special clause states: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting and restricting the owners of any forest land within the Organization area burning over their own land where the fire is not allowed to spread on, to, or over the land of another or others".

After the passage of this organization act the State Forest Service prepares a fire control plan for the area setting forth its recommendations as to the type of field organization to be provided, and the number, position and duties of all field personnel. This fire control plan and a budget for the year are presented to the area board of directors. Following approval, the Forest Service supervises the carrying out of the plan and budget. The Forest Service recommends personnel to be employed as wardens, patrolmen and towermen. Actual appointment is made by the local board of directors.

As finally set up the county organization is headed by a county ranger. He is in direct charge of, and responsible for, all fire control work, including educational activities, in the county. He is under the direct supervision of one of the District Foresters of the State Commission of Forestry. The county ranger has as his chief assistants two or more county wardens. Each warden is assigned a definite portion of the county as his warden district. The number of wardens and warden districts varies with the size, shape and topography of the particular county. Usually in each warden district there is located a fire observation tower at which a towerman is employed year 'round. The county ranger is connected by telephone line with each warden and tower in the county. Towers in adjacent counties are also connected with the telephone system to provide for overlapping detection of fires. The ranger, wardens and towermen are the regular key employees in the organization. The ranger and towermen are employed for the full twelve months of the year. The county wardens are usually employed from eight to ten months only.

Each warden district is further sub-divided into five or more crew districts. In each of these smaller districts a fire crew consisting of a leader and usually two or three members is employed. These men are paid a small retainer fee annually for their services. Under this system, the members of these crews are encouraged to prevent fires from starting, since it is to their



advantage to prevent them. They receive just as much compensation if they have no fires in their crew district as they do if they have one or several fires. It is their duty to go to every fire in or adjacent to their district that is discovered by or reported to them. In addition to these retainer fee crews, volunteer crews of three to ten men are signed up in each warden district. These crews are usually of a community nature and are used to supplement the work of the retainer crews.

During the main fire season this regular organization is augmented by the periodic, short time, employment of special fire fighting crews. At the beginning of the year each county warden signs up six men to serve with him, on call, for periods of one-half week or a week at a time. Usually only two to three of these men are employed at any one time. These crews are known as warden flexible crews. The men travel with the warden from morning until night during their short period of employment.

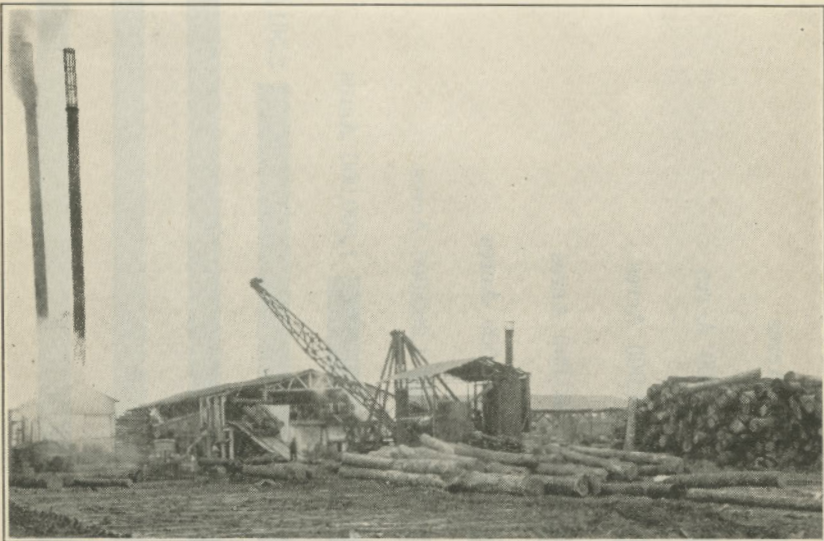
In addition, each warden has signed up an additional crew consisting of a leader with an automobile and three or four crew members. This crew, like the warden's flexible crew, is employed for brief periods only during the height of the fire season. This type crew, when employed, is stationed at one of the fire towers where the men remain on duty all day ready to go to fires at a moment's notice. These crews are known as tower flexible crews. These crews are also used for maintaining improvements such as telephone lines and tower units.

#### *Area Under Protection*

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, there were operating in South Carolina eighteen (18) county protective associations covering a forest area of 5,297,212 acres and five (5) private associations with 168,572 acres. In addition to these intensive protection units, 163,085 acres of woodland received extensive protection in seven (7) detection units. The total forest area under protection was 5,628,869 acres, or nearly one-half of the total forest area of the State. The increase in area protected amounted to over 1,400,000 acres more than the preceding year.

Six counties initiated county-wide fire protection work during the year. Four of these counties (Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, and York) are located in the Piedmont section of the State; one

county (Charleston) in the lower coastal section and one (Darlington County) in the Pee Dee section. As a result of Charleston county providing protection service, the Adams Run detection unit in the extreme western part of that county was disbanded. The Jenkinsville Association in Fairfield County continued operations on a greatly reduced scale after county protection was provided. The Caesar's Head private association continued cooperation in Greenville County and provided additional fire crews to supplement the county organization in the northwestern section of the county. (The Jenkinsville and Caesar's Head Protective Associations are not listed separately in tables and other statements in this report in order to prevent confusion and duplication with the county records.) The Meade-Wampee Detection Unit in Horry County was increased in area and organized into a private protective association to receive intensive protection. The First Clarendon Protective Association was increased by the addition of 11,000 acres. Although York County passed a forest fire control act, its woodlands were not given protection throughout the year due to withdrawal by the State when the County Delegation failed to provide the authorized funds. The organization was disbanded and all equipment withdrawn from the county.

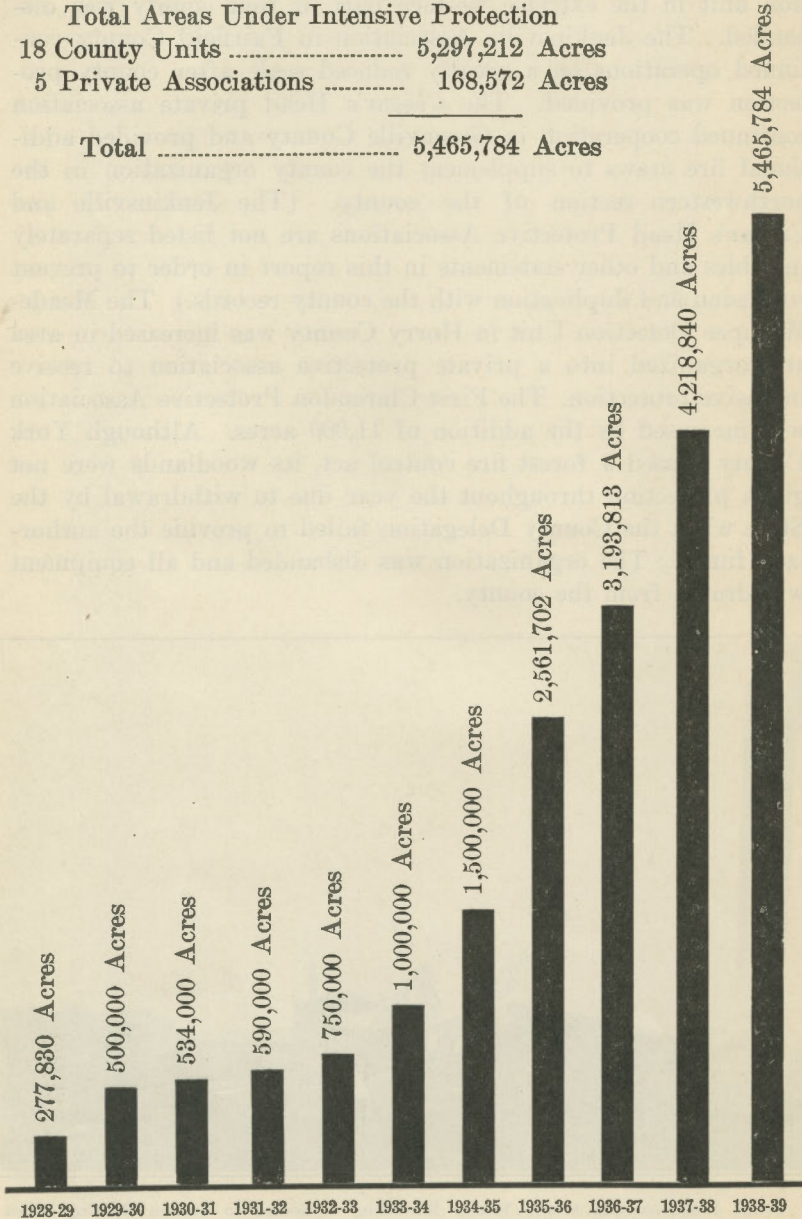


Forest Protection and Proper Timber Harvesting is Needed to Sustain Existing Forest Industries and Provide Raw Materials for New Ones.



# CHART SHOWING EXPANSION OF ORGANIZED FOREST FIRE PROTECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Total Areas Under Intensive Protection	
18 County Units .....	5,297,212 Acres
5 Private Associations .....	168,572 Acres
<hr/>	
Total .....	5,465,784 Acres



(Each block represents one fiscal year—July 1 to June 30)

*Areas Under Protection*

(Fiscal Year July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939)

Agency	Area Protected - Acres	
	Intensive	Extensive
Counties (18) .....	5,297,212	.....
Private Associations (5) .....	168,572	.....
Detection Units (7) .....	.....	163,085
Totals (30) .....	5,465,784	163,085

*Existing Protective Organizations*

*Organization:* The type of field organization on the different units varies with the intensity of protection provided. The simplest organization is found on detection units where only the towerman is employed cooperatively and the landowner furnishes his own regularly employed labor for fire fighting.

A more complete organization is provided on private protective associations. These units usually employ a ranger, towerman and several retainer-fee fire crews, and in most cases, have additional signed-up volunteer fire fighting crews.

The most intensive organization is employed on county-wide protective associations and is composed of a ranger, wardens, towermen, retainer fee crews, warden and tower flexible fire crews and organized, signed-up volunteer fire crews.

The association or county ranger has direct charge over all personnel on private or county protection units. Field supervision of all fire control activities is provided by the State Commission of Forestry through the Assistant State Forester in charge of Protection and the District Foresters.



TABLE NO. 13—PROTECTION PERSONNEL  
Fiscal Year 1938-1939

	Rangers	Wardens	Towermen	Members Retainer Crews	Members Warden Crews	Members Tower Crews	Members Organ- ized Volun- teer Crews	Total	Other Volunteers
Aiken County .....	1	4	5	54	16	11	343	434	914
Barnwell County .....	1	2	3	60	12	6	57	141	.....
Charleston County .....	1	3	2	.....	19	34	94	153	309
Chester County .....	1	3	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	49	261
Colleton County .....	1	4	5	48	32	59	33	182	884
Darlington County .....	1	2	1	36	14	10	.....	64	91
Dillon County .....	1	2	2	24	7	5	.....	41	212
Fairfield County .....	1	3	1	54	.....	.....	.....	59	235
Florence County .....	1	3	4	45	32	30	136	251	97
Georgetown County .....	1	3	4	27	9	11	60	115	57
Greenville County .....	1	1	4	128	4	4	.....	142	251
Kershaw County .....	1	3	5	54	2	7	17	89	389
Lancaster County .....	1	3	.....	54	.....	.....	188	246	87
Lee County .....	1	2	2	48	10	14	.....	77	308
Marion County .....	1	3	3	24	10	19	.....	60	399
Richland County .....	1	4	3	90	6	14	.....	118	520
Sumter County .....	1	3	3	83	6	16	14	126	443
York County .....	1	3	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	58	171
Estill Association .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	189
First Clarendon Association ..	1	1	2	15	13	.....	.....	32	16
Hardeeville Association .....	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Jasper Association .....	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Meade-Wampee Association ...	1	.....	2	12	7	.....	.....	22	.....
Seven Detection Units .....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Totals .....	23	52	61	985	199	240	942	2,502	5,833

*Personnel:* There were employed, during the fiscal year, on the thirty protection units twenty-three (23) rangers, fifty-two (52) wardens, sixty-one (61) towermen, nine hundred eighty-five (985) men in 308 retainer fee fire crews, and four hundred thirty-nine (439) men in 77 flexible fire fighting crews. A total of 1,560 men were actively employed either part or full time, in fire protection work. Nine hundred forty-two (942) men served in 243 signed-up volunteer fire fighting crews on nine of the associations. An additional 5,833 men voluntarily assisted the regular protection personnel in the actual suppression of forest fires. Cooperating landowners also furnished their own employees' services without additional cost. All labor for suppressing fires on detection units was supplied by the property owners. Details as to the employment of these men by protective unit are given in tabular form.

Cooperation was secured from the National Youth Administration in supplying office help for the county rangers in fifteen counties during the latter part of the year. A girl was assigned to the ranger's office each week for a period of seven

hours each day. This girl assisted the ranger in typing all letters and reports; checking fire and service reports and records; preparing statistical data; and handling all telephone and office calls and messages in the absence of the ranger. This assistance enabled the ranger to spend more time in the field, yet at the same time fires could be reported direct to his office by interested landowners. Due to N. Y. A. limitations on employment periods it was necessary to use more than one girl at each office. The following table shows employment of N. Y. A. assistants in each county during the year.

TABLE NO. 14  
N. Y. A. ASSISTANTS  
COUNTY RANGERS' OFFICES

County	No. Employed	Total Days Worked
Aiken .....	4	85
Barnwell .....	3	75
Charleston .....	4	40
Chester .....	2	115
Colleton .....	2	55
Darlington .....	4	90
Dillon .....	4	126
Fairfield .....	4	75
Georgetown .....	6	82
Greenville .....	3	165
Kershaw .....	5	155
Lancaster .....	2	188
Lee .....	4	125
Richland .....	4	160
Sumter .....	2	85
Totals .....	53	1,621

*Training Meetings:* Local training meetings for field personnel were held by the various county protection units. These meetings were attended by rangers, wardens, towermen, and members of retainer fee and flexible fire crews. Instruction and training was provided by personnel of the State Forest Service. The fire control problems in the particular county were discussed and the personnel instructed as to fire fighting methods



and their duties as members of the organization. Results have indicated that these meetings are a great asset in securing increased cooperation among the personnel and more effective work in fire suppression.

### *Educational Activities*

Educational activities are essential to any sound forest fire control program. It is not sufficient to provide an organization only for the purpose of detecting and suppressing actual fires. Effective steps must be taken to secure the cooperation of landowners, tenants, business and professional men and the general public in preventing and controlling woods fires at their source. Man is responsible for over 98% of all the woods fires occurring in South Carolina. The problem cannot be solved until every resident—both white and colored—cooperates in the fire control program. Such cooperation can only be secured through education.

The State Commission of Forestry provides supervision over all educational work but the primary responsibility for such work on the various protective units falls on the ranger, wardens, and towermen. The rangers and wardens make talks at schools and community meetings. They contact personally landowners, tenants, sawmill and naval stores operators, farmers and other residents in their respective areas. Appropriate literature is distributed and fire prevention placards are posted at stores, filling stations and at strategic points along highways. The 38,940 visitors to the various fire towers were given literature and informed as to the importance of the work and the purpose of the organization.

An important phase of educational work conducted by the rangers is that of law enforcement. It is realized that certain classes of people cannot be educated to respect our State forest fire laws except through their enforcement. All woods fires are investigated to determine their origin and, when possible, evidence is secured as to the responsible party. Law enforcement cases are initiated by the rangers only when sufficient evidence is secured to warrant prosecution. In all cases prosecution is resorted to only in an effort to impress those concerned with the fact that the State forest fire laws must be observed. During the year the county and association rangers secured evidence

resulting in the prosecution of 129 individuals. Of this total 117 persons were convicted under the State fire laws and 12 were acquitted.

A general summary of the educational activities of the protective organizations is given in the following table. Details as to contests, literature and other educational work of the State Commission of Forestry are included in the "Public Relations" section of this report.

TABLE NO. 15—EDUCATIONAL WORK—PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION  
Fiscal Year 1938-1939

Unit	Rangers and Wardens						Towermen	
	Visits to Sawmills	Brush Burning Inspections	Notices Posted	Literature Distributed	People Interviewed	Talks at Schools	Number Visitors	Literature Distributed
Aiken County .....	49	402	654	2,044	2,586	164	2,313	42
Barnwell County .....	78	581	339	1,673	3,155	174	1,602	....
Charleston County .....	52	358	31	1,128	6,274	112	436	89
Chester County .....	40	133	769	2,425	3,002	159	....	....
Colleton County .....	106	410	30	1,063	2,132	128	1,077	168
Darlington County .....	25	80	564	634	3,363	54	....	....
Dillon County .....	55	485	769	1,107	1,836	154	1,302	572
Fairfield County .....	41	175	1,045	3,345	3,356	163	233	....
Florence County .....	54	234	2,680	6,854	4,265	483	1,862	....
Georgetown County .....	8	36	590	....	1,800	47	520	52
Greenville County .....	28	394	196	1,963	3,301	40	15,085	1,533
Kershaw County .....	31	365	490	6,410	2,858	140	3,008	....
Lancaster County .....	63	74	385	3,425	4,383	228	....	....
Lee County .....	35	930	579	2,269	7,945	130	564	1,567
Marion County .....	39	95	30	1,104	1,774	99	561	176
Richland County .....	138	231	381	2,526	5,474	210	5,437	151
Sumter County .....	40	431	603	10,473	4,024	181	2,274	1,579
York County .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Estill Association .....	22	76	....	....	429	....	173	....
First Clarendon Association .....	70	422	297	74	....	1	593	25
Hardeeville Association .....	....	12	....	....	....	....	173	....
Jasper Association .....	15	16	6	....	404	4	507	41
Meade-Wampee Association .....	....	34	36	....	....	....	21	....
Seven Detection Units .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,199	55
Totals .....	989	5,974	10,474	48,507	62,361	2,671	38,940	6,050

### *Fire Control Improvements*

*Detection and Communication:* As during the past five years, additional towers and telephone lines were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps at no cost to the State or protective associations. New steel towers were erected at the Cane Branch tower site in Colleton County, the Oates site in Darlington County, and the Blythewood site in Richland County. The C. C. C. has on hand one tower to be erected at the Ballentine



site in Richland County during the fall of 1939. They have also purchased seven additional towers, all of which will be erected in the next fiscal year. These new towers have been assigned to Fairfield, Chester, Lancaster, Darlington, and Charleston Counties in order to complete the detection systems in these areas.

Tower unit buildings consisting of a four room dwelling, barn, smokehouse, chicken house and latrine were constructed at six tower sites, namely: Green Pond and Cane Branch in Colleton County; Paris Mt. and Fork Shoals in Greenville County; New Zion in Clarendon County and Oates tower site in Darlington County. In each case a deep well was drilled, the entire area fenced and six to eight acres of land prepared for cultivation. New barns were constructed at the Graniteville and Oakwood tower sites in Aiken County. The C. C. C. also repainted the dwellings at the Barnwell and Dunbarton tower sites in Barnwell County and the Winyah Bay and Yauhannah tower sites in Georgetown County.

A total of 76.3 miles of metallic circuit telephone line was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in seven co-operating counties. These lines were constructed to provide communication between the towers and wardens in the various counties. The approximately 1,600 miles of telephone line previously constructed was all maintained during the year by members of the various protective organizations. Maintenance work is not performed by the C. C. C. Details as to the construction of truck trails and other work performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps will be found in the section of this report dealing with that agency.

### *Fire-Breaks*

The Commission continued its program of cooperation with private landowners in the construction and maintenance of fire-breaks. This assistance is given to landowners whose holdings are not large enough to justify purchasing the necessary heavy special equipment required for fire-break work. A truck (1½ ton) and trailer was purchased during the year for moving the two tractor outfits and equipment around the State. The two outfits were placed in the field on October 10, 1938, and operated continuously to March 18, 1939. The majority of the work

(957.6 tractor miles) consisted in maintaining fire-breaks previously constructed. However, requests were received for the construction of new fire-breaks and a total of 525.2 tractor miles of new breaks were constructed. All new breaks were double plowed in order to secure an effective fire-break. A record of the work performed is contained in the following table:

TABLE NO. 16  
FIRE-BREAKS CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED  
WITH STATE-OWNED EQUIPMENT

County	No. Landowners Cooperating	Tractor Miles Maintenance	Plowed Con- struction	Total Tractor Miles
Aiken .....	15	153.7	25.8	179.5
Allendale .....	1	51.2	.....	51.2
Beaufort .....	6	163.4	3.5	166.9
Clarendon .....	2	94.2	.....	94.2
Colleton .....	4	9.5	89.6	99.1
Dorchester .....	2	.....	288.0	288.0
Florence .....	8	30.3	.....	30.3
Georgetown .....	8	245.9	12.4	258.3
Hampton .....	1	82.9	.....	82.9
Jasper .....	2	107.2	.....	107.2
Kershaw .....	2	.....	30.7	30.7
Marlboro .....	1	.....	71.7	71.7
Sumter .....	1	.....	3.5	3.5
Williamsburg .....	1	19.3	.....	19.3
Totals (14 counties) .....	54	957.6	525.2	1,482.8

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Charleston, S. C., maintained with their own equipment fire-breaks on their lands previously constructed by the C. C. C. The Georgetown unit of the Company maintained 765 tractor miles of fire-break in three counties, while the Charleston unit maintained 740.3 tractor miles in five counties. A total of 1505.3 tractor miles of fire-breaks were maintained in all.

#### *National Forests—Protection*

The Federal Government, through the United States Forest Service, has acquired in South Carolina 540,012 acres of land in two National Forests—the Francis Marion and the Sumter National Forests. The Francis Marion National Forest is lo-



cated in the lower Coastal section of the State in Berkeley and Charleston Counties. The Sumter National Forest is composed of three ranger districts of which two are located in the Piedmont section and the third in the Mountain section. One of the major activities on these areas is the protection of the forests from fire. Including this acreage with the area of private land under cooperative protection with the State Commission of Forestry increases the total area of forest land under protection in South Carolina to 6,168,881 acres.

The acreage and location of these National Forest areas by counties is as follows:

*Francis Marion National Forest*

Berkeley County .....	184,897 acres
Charleston County .....	58,486 acres
<hr/>	
Total .....	243,383 acres

*Sumter National Forest*

Mountain District:

Oconee County .....	54,421 acres
---------------------	--------------

Enoree District:

Chester County .....	8,950 acres
Fairfield County .....	12,158 acres
Laurens County .....	19,558 acres
Newberry County .....	51,929 acres
Union County .....	49,449 acres

Long Cane District:

Abbeville County .....	18,223 acres
Edgefield County .....	23,604 acres
Greenwood County .....	8,999 acres
McCormick County .....	45,099 acres
Saluda County .....	4,239 acres

Total .....	296,629 acres
-------------	---------------

### *Proposed Protection*

Definite interest in securing county-wide forest fire protection service was shown in thirteen counties during the year. As a result proposed protection plans and maps were prepared and presented at various meetings in the following counties:

Bamberg County,	Hampton County,
Calhoun County,	Horry County,
Cherokee County,	Lexington County,
Clarendon County,	Marlboro County,
Dorchester County,	Orangeburg County,
Edgefield County,	Spartanburg County,
Union County.	

In the case of Hampton, Marlboro, and Orangeburg Counties county-wide forest fire control bills were introduced in the 1939 General Assembly. The bills for Marlboro and Orangeburg Counties were passed and become effective during the fiscal year 1939-40. The Hampton County bill was not passed because of lack of county funds.

Due to the geographical location of Cherokee, Spartanburg, and Union Counties, it was proposed to create a tri-county fire control district instead of individual county districts. In this way protection service could be secured at less cost to each county. Bills providing for this tri-county unit were proposed but not introduced in the General Assembly due to lack of finances on the part of one county. It is expected that this area will be provided with protection in the fiscal year 1940-41.

### *Forest Fire Statistics*

The fire statistics included in this report were computed from the records of the *intensive* protection units. Accurate data as to area burned are not available for the *extensive* protection units as the Commission cooperates only in detecting and reporting fires—actual fire suppression being handled entirely by the landowners.

A total of 3,137 fires were suppressed in protecting the 5,465,784 acres of woodland included in the twenty-three intensive protective associations. These fires burned over 63,363.5



acres of cooperators' land. The area burned represented a loss of only 1.16% of the total forest area under intensive protection. The average area burned per fire was only 20.2 acres. Lancaster County with 31 fires had the least number of fires of any of the county units. The Chester county organization had the lowest per cent (0.3%) of area burned and Barnwell County had the smallest acreage (5.5 acres) per average fire. (Note: York County is not considered in this summary as protection was provided only for six months). Colleton County had the greatest number of fires (437) but the per cent of area burned and average area per fire were only slightly above the State average. Of the counties, Marion County had the highest percentage (2.5%) of woodland burned ~~and Dillon County the largest average area (76.0 acres) per fire.~~ Of the private associations the Meade-Wampee Association in Horry County had the least number of fires. The Estill Association in Allendale and Hampton Counties had the smallest percentage of woodland burned and the lowest average area per fire. The First Clarendon Association had the greatest number of fires and the highest per cent of area burned.

#### *Man Responsible—99.7 Per Cent All Fires*

Of the 3,137 fires suppressed only 10 fires or 0.3% were caused by lightning. The remaining 99.7% of the fires were man-caused and, therefore, *preventable* fires. The three major causes of woods fires were: "Smokers", "Incendiary", and "Debris Burning". These three causes were responsible for 73.4% of all of the fires and 76% of the total area burned. The careless "Smoker" still heads the list of causes with 1,055 fires—33.7% of the total number. The fire problem in South Carolina is primarily an educational problem. The majority (80%) of our man-caused fires are due almost entirely to carelessness. In some few cases this is due to ignorance but in the main it is due to lack of thinking and foresight. The incendiary problem can only be controlled through effective law enforcement with the backing of the local county courts.

As in the past, forest fires occurred throughout the State during every month of the year. The main fire season during the past year extended from October through April—a period of seven months. On areas under protection, during this period,

2,885 fires—92.1% of the total—were suppressed by the organization. The forest area burned during these seven months represented 93.9% of the total area burned during the year. With the exception of January and February the fire season in general could be classed as a normal season. Due to heavy rains the middle and latter part of February the fire hazard during that month was below normal. Exactly opposite conditions prevailed in January. A deficiency in rainfall created extremely dry forest conditions. Winds of high velocity, more typical of March than of January, prevailed during the month to create further abnormal conditions. These two months were the only exceptional ones during the year.

The personnel of the protective organizations performed exceptionally effective work in handling the fire situation. With a million and a half more acres of forest land to protect, the per cent of area burned was decreased nearly 0.8% over the preceding year. Moreover, the average area burned per fire (20.2 acres) represented a decrease of 4.1 acres per fire although approximately the same number of fires were suppressed. It is to be noted also that the six new counties were considerably handicapped by operating without a complete detection and communication service. Fairfield and Charleston Counties were only partially covered by towers and telephone lines while Chester, Lancaster, York, and Darlington Counties were not covered at all.

### *Recommendations*

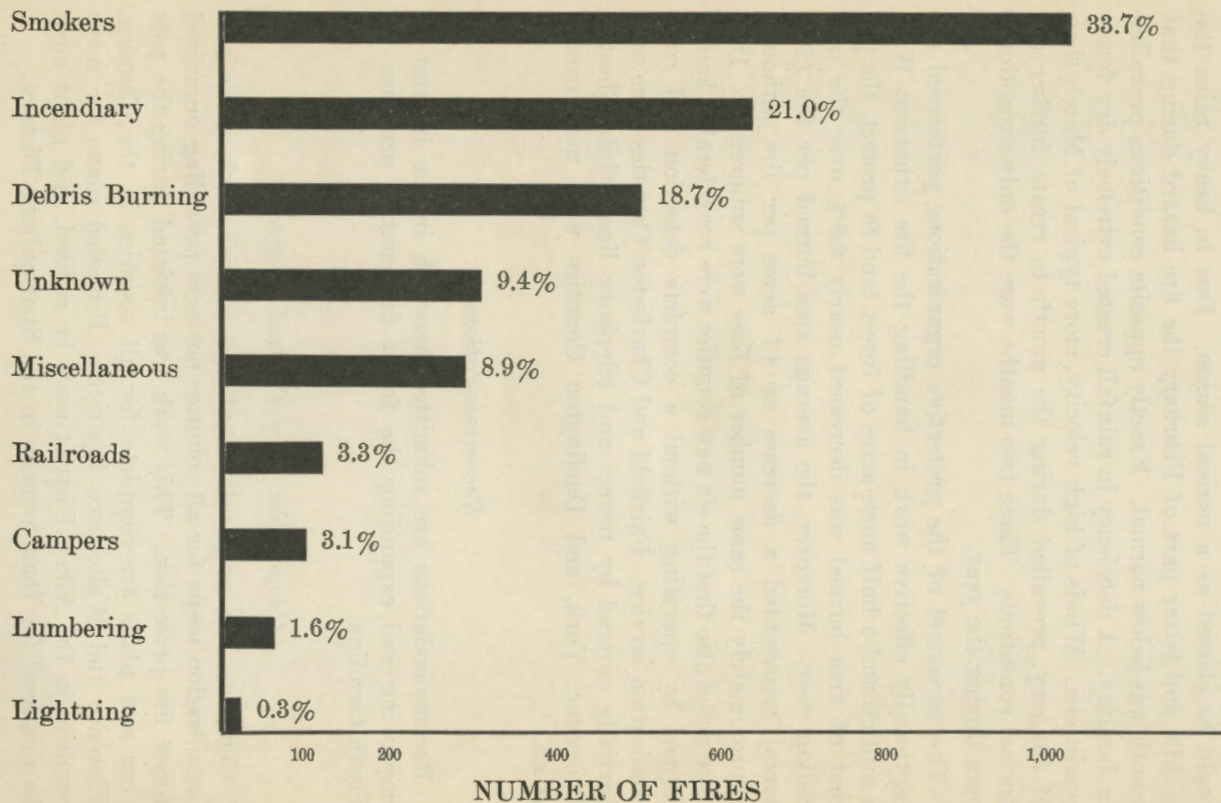
Recommendations are submitted herewith in the interest of improving and expanding the forest fire control program for South Carolina.

### *Cooperative Fire Control Program*

Complete the preparations of fire control work plans and organization maps for all counties not now providing organized forest fire protection. This work was initiated during the past year and plans are complete for all counties in the Camden, Florence and Walterboro Districts. Proposed plans for seven counties in the Aiken District must be revised, and plans must be prepared for four counties in the Spartanburg District.



CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES IN SOUTH CAROLINA  
INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS  
JULY 1, 1938 TO JUNE 30, 1939



Continuation of program of financial assistance, on a 50-50 basis, with county units created "Forest Fire Control Districts" by law—in so far as State and Federal funds are available annually.

Further expansion of the fire control detection and communication system through the construction of lookout towers and telephone lines in those counties that have recently provided for organized protection and in those showing a decided interest in securing protection in the immediate future.

### *Field Organization*

It is recommended that District Rangers be employed in the Florence and Walterboro Districts as fire control assistants to the District Foresters. This recommendation is based on the results secured during the past year in the Camden District through the employment of such an assistant.

Supplement the present program of local county personnel training meetings by holding district training meetings for rangers and wardens.

### *Educational Work*

It is recommended that educational programs be continued as in the past year through the medium of motion pictures on forestry in schools and community centers, forestry quiz contests, distribution of literature, talks on fire prevention and newspaper articles.

Landowners and tenants, sawmill and naval stores operators should be contacted in the interest of fire prevention and suppression.

It is recommended that fire prevention signs be used at strategic points in an effort to gain the cooperation of the general public.

It is recommended that educational work through law enforcement be conducted where conditions warrant such action.



TABLE NO. 17—SUMMARY OF REPORTED FIRES FOR PROTECTED AREAS IN S. C.  
July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939

Unit	Area Protected (Acres)	No. Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent Burned	Av'g Area Per Fire (Acres)
<b>A. INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS—</b>					
Aiken County .....	477,640	251	3,382.0	0.71	13.5
Barnwell County .....	166,626	196	1,078.6	0.65	5.5
Charleston County .....	431,110	186	3,646.9	0.85	19.2
Chester County .....	182,472	68	545.3	0.30	8.0
Colleton County .....	587,629	437	9,179.2	1.56	21.0
Darlington County .....	233,681	97	3,226.3	1.38	33.1
Dillon County .....	201,032	146	1,112.5	0.55	7.6
Fairfield County .....	297,630	74	2,477.3	0.83	33.4
Florence County .....	301,205	253	6,686.2	2.22	26.4
Georgetown County .....	499,614	172	5,969.1	1.20	34.7
Greenville County .....	263,444	167	1,481.3	0.56	8.9
Kershaw County .....	271,106	181	2,681.4	0.99	14.8
Lancaster County .....	206,158	31	1,158.8	0.56	37.3
Lee County .....	135,375	137	1,773.7	1.31	13.0
Marion County .....	264,701	199	6,607.8	2.50	33.2
Richland County .....	353,880	226	4,483.6	1.27	19.8
Sumter County .....	244,356	174	2,226.9	0.91	13.0
York County .....	179,553	43	531.5	0.30	12.4
Total .....	5,297,212	3,038	58,248.4	1.10	19.2
Private Associations:					
Estill .....	19,582	15	115.1	0.59	7.7
First Clarendon .....	44,299	45	2,911.0	6.58	64.7
Hardeeville .....	27,800	13	647.0	2.33	49.8
Jasper .....	26,019	15	383.0	1.47	25.5
Meade-Wampee .....	50,872	11	1,059.0	2.08	96.2
Total .....	168,572	99	5,115.1	3.04	51.7
Grand Total .....	5,465,784	3,137	63,363.5	1.16	20.2
<b>B. EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS—</b>					
Detection Unit:					
Estill .....	16,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanes .....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakley .....	23,722	9	526.5	2.22	58.5
Okeetee .....	54,000	11	320.0	0.59	29.1
Ridgeville .....	16,196	6	161.0	1.00	26.9
Scotia .....	32,160	2	4.0	0.012	2.0
St. George .....	11,713	10	389.0	3.32	38.9
Total .....	163,085	38	1,400.5	0.86	36.8

TABLE NO. 18—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CLASS  
Fiscal Year 1938-1939—(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

UNIT	CLASS A Under ¼ A.		CLASS B ¼-10 Ac.		CLASS C 11-100 Ac.		CLASS D 101-500 Ac.		CLASS E Over 500 A.		Total Number	Percent of Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Aiken County .....	17	11.8	179	8.9	49	5.7	6	5.3	....	....	251	8.0
Barnwell County ...	14	9.9	158	7.8	23	2.7	1	0.9	....	....	196	6.3
Charleston County	7	4.9	120	6.0	55	6.4	3	2.7	1	14.3	186	5.9
Chester County ....	2	1.4	50	2.5	16	1.8	....	....	....	....	68	2.2
Colleton County ....	3	2.1	277	13.9	142	16.4	15	13.2	....	....	437	13.9
Darlington County	....	....	48	2.4	40	4.6	9	8.0	....	....	97	3.1
Dillon County ....	30	21.1	91	4.5	24	2.8	1	0.9	....	....	146	4.6
Fairfield County ....	....	....	37	1.8	31	3.6	6	5.3	....	....	74	2.4
Florence County ....	2	1.4	121	6.0	120	13.9	10	8.8	....	....	253	8.1
Georgetown County	2	1.4	99	4.9	56	6.5	14	12.4	1	14.3	172	5.5
Greenville County ...	12	8.5	139	6.9	14	1.6	1	0.9	1	14.3	167	5.3
Kershaw County ....	21	14.8	119	5.9	36	4.2	5	4.4	....	....	181	5.8
Lancaster County ...	1	0.7	18	0.9	8	0.9	4	3.5	....	....	31	1.0
Lee County .....	1	0.7	97	4.8	36	4.2	3	2.7	....	....	137	4.4
Marion County .....	15	10.7	118	5.9	55	6.4	8	7.1	3	42.8	199	6.3
Richland County ...	11	7.8	135	6.7	69	8.0	11	9.7	....	....	226	7.2
Sumter County .....	....	....	133	6.6	35	4.0	6	5.3	....	....	174	5.5
York County .....	....	....	32	1.6	11	1.3	....	....	....	....	43	1.4
Estill Association ...	1	0.7	12	0.6	2	0.2	....	....	....	....	15	0.5
1st Clarendon Asso.	3	2.1	16	0.8	18	2.1	8	7.1	....	....	45	1.4
Hardeeville Asso. ...	....	....	1	....	11	1.3	1	0.9	....	....	13	0.4
Jasper Association ...	....	....	8	0.4	6	0.7	1	0.9	....	....	15	0.5
Meade-Wampee Asso.	....	....	4	0.2	6	0.7	....	....	1	14.3	11	0.3
Totals .....	142	4.5	2,012	64.2	863	27.5	113	3.6	7	0.2	3,137	100.0

TABLE NO. 19—CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSE  
July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939—(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

Cause	Number of Fires	Percent of Total No.	Area Burned (Acres)	Avg Area Per Fire (Acres)
Lightning .....	10	0.3	189.2	18.9
Railroads .....	102	3.3	1,884.3	18.5
Campers .....	98	3.1	1,992.6	20.4
Smokers .....	1,055	33.7	16,390.6	15.5
Debris Burning .....	586	18.7	12,229.1	20.9
Incendiary .....	662	21.0	19,570.3	29.6
Lumbering .....	50	1.6	1,062.2	21.2
Miscellaneous .....	280	8.9	4,213.4	15.0
Unknown .....	294	9.4	5,831.8	19.8
TOTAL .....	3,137	100.0	63,363.5	20.2



## SUMMARY OF AVERAGE FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD OF FIRES BY CAUSES (PERCENT)

Fiscal Year	Lightning	Smokers	Debris Burning	Incendiary	Unknown	Miscellaneous	Campers	Railroad	Lumbering
1934-35 .....	.8	15.2	20.6	33.1	15.4	7.4	2.1	4.1	1.3
1935-36 .....	0.2	16.3	20.7	20.0	19.3	11.9	3.6	4.0	4.0
1936-37 .....	0.7	27.0	21.5	17.0	19.9	5.4	3.2	3.3	2.0
1937-38 .....	0.3	32.0	21.0	19.2	14.6	6.4	3.2	2.0	1.3
1938-39 .....	0.3	33.7	18.7	21.0	9.4	8.9	3.1	3.3	1.6
Total .....	.5	24.9	20.5	22.1	15.7	8.0	3.0	3.3	2.0

TABLE NO. 20—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY MONTHS  
July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939—(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

Month	Number of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Av'g Area Per Fire (Acres)
July .....	13	0.4	164.6	12.7
August .....	39	1.2	641.3	16.5
September .....	41	1.3	582.9	14.2
October .....	156	5.0	1,978.4	12.7
November .....	128	4.1	1,076.1	8.4
December .....	272	8.7	3,385.9	12.4
January .....	802	25.6	21,506.0	26.8
February .....	263	8.4	3,466.1	13.2
March .....	857	27.4	20,625.7	25.1
April .....	407	12.9	7,465.4	18.4
May .....	98	3.1	1,363.2	13.9
June .....	61	1.9	1,107.9	18.1
Total .....	3,137	100.0	63,363.5	20.2

TABLE NO. 21—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CAUSE—FISCAL YEAR 1938-1939—(INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS ONLY)

UNIT	Lightning		Railroads		Campers		Smokers		Debris Burning		Incendiary		Lumbering		Miscellaneous		Unknown	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Aiken County .....	4	161.0	13	89.6	21	444.2	83	765.1	53	619.3	33	740.3	7	97.5	26	305.9	11	159.1
Barnwell County .....	.....	.....	9	25.9	7	107.3	150	835.1	22	53.7	.....	.....	1	5.5	6	50.6	1	0.5
Charleston County .....	1	12.0	2	97.0	5	69.6	71	1,340.8	20	166.6	31	1,261.7	1	35.0	13	188.1	42	476.1
Chester County .....	.....	.....	10	48.0	.....	.....	15	145.6	9	48.5	9	142.3	1	2.0	22	157.9	2	1.0
Colleton County .....	.....	.....	6	146.0	4	13.0	40	534.9	89	1,137.1	176	5,200.0	1	25.0	11	394.5	110	1,728.7
Darlington County .....	.....	.....	1	4.5	2	384.0	16	453.0	20	441.8	9	294.0	.....	.....	4	244.0	45	1,405.0
Dillon County .....	.....	.....	3	12.5	1	2.0	36	188.8	26	300.1	64	456.1	3	77.6	12	71.4	1	4.0
Fairfield County .....	.....	.....	10	134.0	8	419.0	26	1,000.4	16	637.5	10	162.5	1	75.0	3	48.9	.....	.....
Florence County .....	.....	.....	1	3.0	5	50.5	104	2,746.9	80	2,003.0	33	1,042.4	2	8.5	6	219.5	22	612.4
Georgetown County .....	.....	.....	4	125.0	3	45.6	47	1,833.0	22	646.2	80	2,968.3	8	254.5	4	87.0	4	9.5
Greenville County .....	.....	.....	2	7.0	11	40.5	46	140.9	47	898.4	20	85.0	1	3.0	40	306.5	.....	.....
Kershaw County .....	3	1.2	12	157.3	8	189.2	92	1,272.1	23	236.0	28	721.7	3	2.9	12	101.0	.....	.....
Lancaster County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5.0	14	800.2	7	293.8	3	21.6	1	6.5	4	31.7	.....	.....
Lee County .....	1	12.0	.....	.....	2	10.0	40	297.3	18	93.6	9	226.7	9	185.5	43	795.4	15	153.2
Marion County .....	.....	.....	6	92.7	4	9.9	79	986.8	44	2,639.1	42	2,563.1	1	0.5	8	37.2	15	278.5
Richland County .....	.....	.....	15	96.3	5	14.5	87	1,516.2	27	368.7	68	1,970.1	3	19.2	8	262.8	13	235.8
Sumter County .....	.....	.....	3	21.5	10	188.3	60	468.0	37	603.6	22	295.0	2	33.0	39	614.5	1	3.0
York County .....	.....	.....	2	5.0	.....	.....	23	248.0	7	176.0	2	42.0	.....	.....	6	28.5	3	32.0
Estill Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2.0	2	1.1	4	52.5	1	3.0	6	51.5	1	5.0
First Clarendon Association .....	.....	.....	1	15.0	.....	.....	16	413.0	12	713.0	8	952.0	.....	.....	3	180.0	5	638.0
Hardeeville Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	400.0	1	20.0	.....	.....	3	225.0	1	2.0	.....	.....
Jasper Association .....	1	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2.5	.....	.....	11	373.0	.....	.....	2	4.5	.....	.....
Meade-Wampee Association .....	.....	.....	2	804.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	132.0	.....	.....	1	3.0	1	30.0	3	90.0
Totals .....	10	189.2	102	1,884.3	98	1,992.6	1,055	16,390.6	586	12,229.1	662	19,570.3	50	1,062.2	280	4,213.4	294	5,831.8



TABLE NO. 22—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND MONTH—FISCAL YEAR 1938-1939—(INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS ONLY)

UNIT	July, 1938		Aug., 1938		Sept., 1938		Oct., 1938		Nov., 1938		Dec., 1938		Jan., 1939		Feb., 1939		March, 1939		April, 1939		May, 1939		June, 1939	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Aiken .....	2	11.0	8	387.7	17	246.8	31	109.6	11	29.6	15	138.0	34	194.6	22	112.4	80	1,747.5	13	82.3	7	123.0	11	199.5
Barnwell .....					2	6.0	7	24.2	6	8.5	23	75.1	67	220.8	23	56.3	54	536.3	9	132.5	5	18.7	1	0.2
Chester .....							14	104.1	8	47.4	7	33.0	10	80.5			11	100.3	10	35.0	2	7.0	6	138.0
Charleston .....									6	37.7	25	658.0	47	844.2	28	273.5	48	1,068.1	27	640.4	5	125.0		
Colleton .....					2	17.0	3	7.2	4	48.5	25	322.6	155	3,508.5	62	1,340.3	139	3,370.6	35	475.5	9	82.5	3	6.5
Darlington .....											5	428.3	30	933.0	2	65.0	34	1,161.5	21	346.5	3	56.0	2	236.0
Dillon .....			1	0.1			5	20.6	7	46.3	37	126.7	44	448.2	7	16.1	23	229.8	18	204.9	3	19.3	1	0.5
Estill Association .....							2	3.0			2	3.1	5	53.5	1	40.0	3	9.5	2	6.0				
Fairfield .....							19	706.4	8	99.9	6	46.5	5	410.0			17	629.5	11	202.0	1	34.0	7	349.0
First Clarendon .....									1	3.0	3	153.0	15	1,518.0	6	185.0	12	627.0	6	423.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
Florence .....	2	100.5	4	19.6			1	2.0	5	87.5	18	273.3	94	3,694.7	29	498.0	64	1,392.1	31	581.0	4	33.0	1	4.5
Georgetown .....			2	7.0			2	35.0	3	81.0	10	87.4	43	3,144.1	13	236.7	60	1,348.9	26	765.0	10	251.5	3	12.5
Greenville .....			1	3.0			12	48.1	24	240.1	8	14.9	13	24.3	1	2.0	68	977.5	35	160.1	4	10.3	1	1.0
Hardeeville Association .....					1	80.0					1	2.0	1	25.0	1	20.0	5	350.0	3	120.0	1	50.0		
Jasper Association .....	1	3.0	1	75.0			1	1.5					1	89.0			9	208.5	2	6.0				
Kershaw .....	3	12.4	10	43.2	6	154.1	28	325.3	8	55.2	11	126.2	22	503.4	13	148.9	44	1,114.0	20	90.9	4	14.2	12	93.6
Lee .....	1	30.0					6	22.5	5	18.5	14	92.6	47	696.8	5	109.9	31	541.2	20	163.4	6	76.2	2	23.5
Marion .....			4	73.1	1	1.0	3	3.0	6	80.2	32	411.6	54	2,712.5	7	26.0	42	2,298.4	35	907.4	12	81.6	3	13.0
Meade-Wampee .....											2	18.0	2	35.0			6	206.0	1	800.0				
Richland .....	4	7.7	8	32.6	11	53.0	7	60.6	7	82.5	12	255.1	52	1,053.8	11	117.8	47	1,846.6	46	774.7	14	170.1	7	29.1
Sumter .....					1	25.0	4	63.0	4	6.0	10	99.0	53	1,209.2	27	169.1	45	395.3	26	91.3	4	169.0		
Lancaster .....							3	355.3	4	20.2	2	9.0	3	56.9			6	219.1	10	457.5	3	40.8		
York .....							8	87.0	11	84.0	4	12.5	5	50.0	6	50.0	9	248.0						
Totals .....	13	164.6	39	641.3	41	582.9	156	1,978.4	128	1,076.1	272	3,385.9	802	21,506.0	263	3,466.1	857	20,625.7	407	7,465.4	98	1,363.2	61	1,107.9

TABLE NO. 23—SUMMARY OF FOREST STATISTICS—FISCAL YEAR 1938-1939  
SOUTH CAROLINA

	Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent of Area Burned	Av'g Area Per Fire (Acres)
Intensive Protection					
18 Counties .....	5,297,212	3,038	58,248.4	1.10	19.2
5 Private Associations .....	168,572	99	5,115.1	3.04	51.7
	5,465,784	3,137	63,363.5	1.16	20.2
Extensive Protection					
7 Detection Units .....	163,085	38	1,400.5	0.86	36.8
Total Protected Area .....	5,628,869	3,175	64,764.0	1.15	20.4

TABLE NO. 24—FOREST FIRE STATISTICS—FIVE YEAR SUMMARY  
(Intensive and Extensive Protection Areas)

Fiscal Year	Total Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent of Area Burned	Av'g Area Per Fire (Acres)
1934-1935 .....	1,014,401	993	54,935.1	5.41	55.3
1935-1936 .....	3,202,412	972	32,998.6	1.03	34.0
1936-1937 .....	3,150,412	1,450	33,058.7	1.05	22.8
1937-1938 .....	4,232,340	3,281	83,640.5	1.98	25.5
1938-1939 .....	5,628,869	3,175	64,764.0	1.15	20.4



Protection from Woods Fires is Essential to Protect Out Logs, Pulpwood, Fuelwood and Poles





The lake at Poinsett State Park furnishes pleasure to swimmers, boating parties and spectators.

## STATE PARKS

### *Foreword*

The fiscal year 1938-39 marks the sixth full year of the existence of a State Park system in South Carolina and the third year of operation. The first State Park established was Cheraw, in the spring of 1933, and the first State Park operated was Myrtle Beach on July 1, 1936.

During the first two years of operation, attention was given mainly to the establishment of operation methods. Since there was no precedent in this State on State Park operation, this basic phase of the work was of extreme importance and due to lack of adequate personnel, required practically all of the time of the officials in charge of State Parks, at the expense of some of the finer aims and objectives of the program. Attention was centered mainly on health and safety standards, the training



A Nature Study Group in Lodge at King's Mountain State Summer Camp

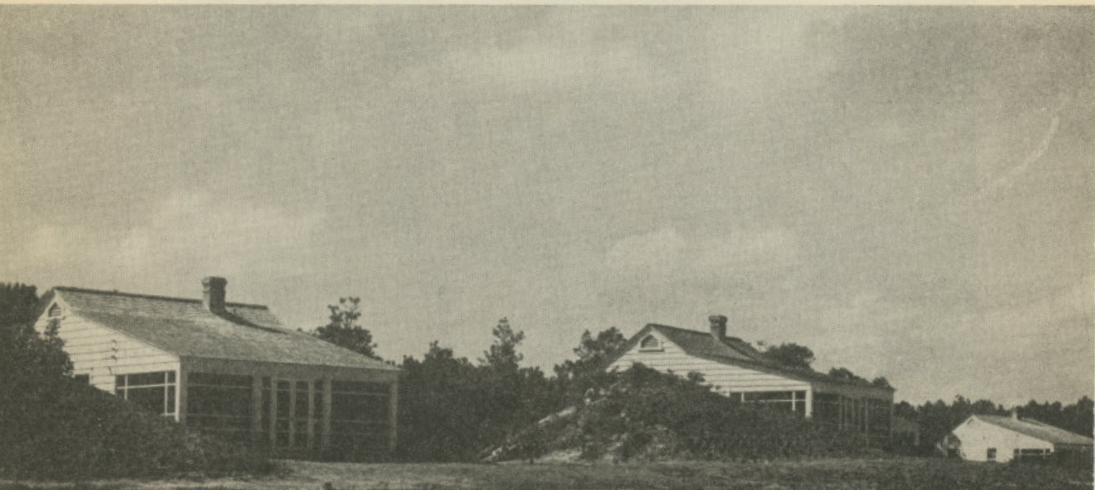


of summer personnel and the establishment of definite forms of procedure for handling purchases, disbursements, and receipts.

While the present standards of maintenance and operation are not, in any way, considered perfected, it was felt, at the beginning of the summer of 1939, that operation and maintenance had reached the stage where they did not require the close supervision as before, and supervisory personnel could more freely devote their time to a park activity program.

Feeling that, even though the State Parks had been enthusiastically received by the public, as reflected in the attendance records, the people, in general, did not understand the main objectives of the Parks, nor the ways of obtaining the maximum benefits from them, the Service launched a program of Park recreational promotion. This program consisted of two main parts; first, the promotion, through contact with individuals, organizations, and other groups in the vicinity of each Park, of use of the Park; second, by helping those people who come into the Park of their own will to receive the greatest enjoyment from the Park facilities.

In contacting local groups, Park directors explained to them the opportunities available in the State Park, offered to help them with any kind of program and suggested many forms of



Vacation cabins face the sea. Myrtle Beach State Park.

activity, including such things as field day events, archery tournaments, nature study hikes, organized picnic programs, boating, swimming and diving instruction and many other outdoor activities. Interest in the Parks was created through the conducting of tournaments including casting, swimming, tennis, and by functions in the Parks including water pageants, community sings, diving and archery exhibitions and many others.

Many of the people who come out to the Parks really do not understand just what they can do or just how much real enjoyment they can receive from them. Heretofore, many have gone away disappointed, simply because they were unaware of the many possibilities which were theirs for the asking. This year, Park employees attempted to help these people by offering to show them what to do and to help organize many activities, including outdoor sports, instruction in nature study, organizing competitions of various types and, in general, taking the Park to the people instead of making them find out for themselves.

While this program generally was conducted on all the Parks, it was an intense part of the program at Paris Mountain State Park, in Greenville County, where valuable aid was received through the Recreational Division of the Works Progress Administration, through workers assigned to the project, and through advice and technical assistance of its officials. A careful study of this experiment will be made and used as a basis for instituting a state-wide program next year.

This program is considered as the greatest forward step for State Parks during the past fiscal year and definitely removes the Parks from the "amusement" class and places them, as they rightfully deserve, in the class of beneficial public institutions, having a direct bearing on the welfare of the State.

### *The State Park System*

The State Park system, at the close of the fiscal year was composed of fifteen areas, totaling 21,911 acres. No new Parks have been added to the system since the last report.

The State Park system, with acreage, location, date of establishment, and of opening, is shown in the following tabulation:



TABLE NO. 25

Park Name	Acreage	County	Date Established	Date Opened
1. Aiken	867	Aiken	July, 1934	August, 1936
2. Barnwell	252	Barnwell	July, 1937	.....
3. Cheraw	706	Chesterfield	March, 1934	.....
4. Chester	523	Chester	May, 1935	.....
5. Edisto Beach	1,255	Charleston	February, 1935	June, 1937
6. Givhans Ferry	1,235	Colleton & Dorchester	October, 1934	June, 1937
7. Greenwood	1,114	Greenwood	April, 1938	.....
8. Hunting Island	5,000	Beaufort	July, 1938	.....
9. Lee	2,839	Lee	June, 1935	.....
10. Myrtle Beach	320	Horry	August, 1934	July, 1936
11. Oconee	1,165	Oconee	July, 1935	June, 1937
12. Paris Mountain	1,275	Greenville	April, 1935	June, 1937
13. Poinsett	1,000	Sumter	August, 1934	August, 1936
14. Sesqui-Cent.	1,500	Richland	August, 1937	.....
15. Table Rock	2,680	Pickens	May, 1935	.....
Total	21,911			

Note 1: Date of establishment is date first land was acquired and does not designate date OCC camp started work.

Note 2: Date opened designates date main Park facilities were opened to the public. The Parks are all open to the public from the date of their establishment. Picnic areas, vacation cabins, drives, trails, barbecue pits, are always available, even during winter months.

In addition to the State Parks, there are two Recreation Demonstration Areas which are considered part of the State Park system. These areas were purchased by the Federal Government and are now administered by the National Park Service, but are operated by the State Forest Service. By agreement with the National Park Service, these areas are to be turned



Campers are simply but well fed at King's Mountain State Summer Camp, operated by the S. C. Forest Service.

over to the State for inclusion in the State Park system. The main features of these areas have been the organized camps which are operated each summer by the State Forest Service, but both of them will have swimming areas, bathhouses, picnic areas and other day use facilities for the use of the general public which will be operated by the State in 1939-40.

These areas with their location, acreage and date opened, are as follows:

TABLE NO. 26

Name	Acreage	County	Date Opened
1. Cheraw .....	6,856	Chesterfield	July, 1937
2. Kings Mountain .....	6,166	York	June, 1938
Total Acreage .....	13,022		

The Cheraw Recreation Demonstration Area adjoins and is developed as part of the Cheraw State Park. The Kings Mountain Recreation Demonstration Area adjoins the Kings Mountain National Military Park, but will be operated separately from that area.

Also, to be soon added to the State Park system are six Wayside Parks. As in the case of the Recreation Demonstration Areas, these Waysides are administered by the National Park Service, but will soon be turned over to the State for maintenance and operation. These areas, smaller than the State Parks, are located on main traveled highways and are designed primarily to serve as stopping places for the traveling public but, also, serve as picnic grounds and meeting places for local groups and individuals.

These areas with their acreages are shown below. They are located in the counties for which they are named.

TABLE NO. 27

Name	Acreage	Date of Establishment
1. Aiken .....	35.0	October 31, 1935
2. Colleton .....	35.0	November 7, 1935
3. Georgetown .....	32.0	November 13, 1935
4. Greenville .....	63.0	October 31, 1935
5. Greenwood .....	30.0	October 26, 1935
6. Kershaw .....	31.0	November 25, 1935
Total .....	226.0	



When the Recreation Demonstration Areas and the Wayside Parks are finally turned over to the State, the Park system will be as follows:

15 State Parks (See Table 25) .....	21,911 acres
2 Recreation Demonstration Areas (See Table 26) .....	13,022 acres
6 Wayside Parks (See Table 27) .....	226 acres
<hr/>	
Total Park Acreage .....	35,159 acres

Also to be operated by the Division of State Parks are one white and one colored organized group camp, located on the Poinsett State Forest, in Sumter County, and one white and one colored day use area on the Sand Hills State Forest, in Chesterfield County.

This system is expected to fill all the present State Park needs in South Carolina with three exceptions: one—one or more Parks located on the shores of the lakes created by the Santee-Cooper Power Development; two—a system of colored Parks built around the nucleus at present under construction; three—a system of State Historical Monuments to preserve places of state-wide historical interest throughout the State. (Note—see section on “Recommendations” later in this report).

To give a clearer picture of the State Park system, a table has been prepared showing the existing State Parks and the facilities which can now be found in each, the facilities under construction and those which are planned for the future. For purposes of convenience the Recreational Demonstration Areas are included in this list, since they are operated by the State at the present time.

TABLE NO. 28—FACILITIES ON SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS

State Park	Vacation Cabins	Fishing Cabins	Picnic Areas	Swimming	Bathhouses (1)	Boating (1)	Fishing	Refreshment Stands (1)	Dining Rooms (1)	Lodges	Group Camps (1)	Tent Camps	Trailer Camps	Trails	Fish Rearing Ponds	Tennis Courts (1)	Bridle Trails	Amphitheatres	Archery (1)	Outdoor Games (1)	Barbecue Pits
1. Aiken .....	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
2. Barnwell .....			*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
3. Cheraw (2) .....			✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
4. Chester .....				✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
5. Edisto Beach .....	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
6. Givhans Ferry .....	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
7. Greenwood .....		*	✕	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8. Hunting Island .....	*		*	✕	*	*	✕	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9. Kings Mountain (2) .....		✕	✕	✕	✕	*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
10. Lee .....	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
11. Myrtle Beach .....	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
12. Paris Mountain .....				✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
13. Poinsett .....	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
14. Oconee .....	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
15. Sesqui-Centennial .....			✕	✕	✕	*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
16. Table Rock .....	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	*	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕

(1) Available only during summer season.

(2) Areas owned by National Park Service but operated by State Forest Service.

✕ Completed. ✕ Under construction. \* Proposed.

*Development and Federal Cooperation*

Development work was carried on in twelve State Parks during the past fiscal year. On seven of the areas, this development work was done through CCC Camps under the administration of the National Park Service, and all their work was done solely on the State Park Areas. These seven areas, with CCC camp numbers, period during which they worked and the funds expended are shown in Table 29 which follows:



TABLE NO. 29

State Park	Camp No.	Period Worked	Expenditures (x)
Cheraw .....	SP-1	7-1-38 to 6-30-39	\$ 27,842.09
Poinsett .....	SP-3	7-1-38 to 7-31-38	4,058.19
Table Rock .....	SP-5	7-1-38 to 6-30-39	28,363.49
Kings Mountain .....	SP-7	7-1-38 to 6-30-39	29,538.07
Edisto Beach .....	SP-8	7-1-38 to 7-15-38*	.....(z)
Hunting Island .....	SP-10	7-15-38 to 6-30-39	27,232.96
Greenwood .....	SP-11	8-1-38 to 6-30-39	23,839.49
Totals			\$140,874.29

\*Camp moved to Hunting Island, but side camp remained three months at Edisto Beach.

(x) Does not include pay, food, clothing of enrollees, nor salaries of Army personnel.

(z) Expenditures included in Camp SP-10 Hunting Island.

Of the five National Park Service CCC Camps now working on State Parks, it is expected that all will be continued next year for the full year.

Some work was done by the camp at Kings Mountain on the Chester State Park.

The accomplishments of these camps are shown on Table 30 below.

TABLE NO. 30

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CCC  
CAMPS ON STATE PARKS, FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

Job Name	Unit	Total Work Completed
Vehicle Bridge .....	No.	1
Dwellings .....	No.	3
Garages .....	No.	1
Lookout Towers .....	No.	2
Shelters .....	No.	1
Other Bldgs. (Contact Station & Boat Hse.)	No.	3
Fences .....	Rods	36
Guard Rails .....	Rods	12
Incinerators .....	No.	1
Telephone Lines .....	Mi.	5
Pipe or Tile Lines .....	Lin. ft.	1,000
Other Struc. Imp., Miscellaneous .....	No.	2
Truck Trails or Minor Roads .....	Mi.	5.3
Foot Trails .....	Mi.	2.0

Bank Sloping .....	Sq. Yd.	9,980
Clearing and Cleaning Channels and Levees .....	Sq. Yd.	1,222
Field Planting or Seeding (Trees) .....	Acres	121
Nurseries .....	M-Days	1,788
Collection of Tree Seedlings .....	No.	23,500
Fighting Forest Fires .....	M-Days	180
Fire Hazard Reduction, Other .....	Acres	150
Fire Presuppression .....	M-Days	289
Fire Prevention .....	M-Days	591
Landscaping, Undifferentiated .....	Acres	53
Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs ....	No.	14,515
Parking Areas and Parking Overlooks ....	Sq. Yd.	6,160
Razing Undesirable Structures .....	M-Days	144
Seeding or Sodding .....	Acres	6
Soil Prep. (top soil, fert'z., fit'g, etc.) .....	Acres	4
Fish Rearing Ponds .....	No.	8
Other Wildlife Activities .....	M-Days	138
Educ., Guide and Contact Station Work ....	M-Days	1,399
Emergency Work .....	M-Days	180
Prep. and Transportation of Materials .....	M-Days	17,557
Reconn. and Investigation, Other .....	M-Days	383
Surveys .....	M-Days	138

Development work on five State Parks was carried on through CCC Camps under the administration of the U. S. Forest Service. These camps work on State Parks only part time, their main work being county fire protection and forest improvements.

TABLE NO. 31

U. S. Forest Service CCC Camps working on State Parks, Fiscal Year 1938-39

State Park	Camp No.	County
Aiken .....	S-74	Aiken
Paris Mountain .....	S-90	Greenville
Barnwell .....	P-70	Barnwell
Sesqui-Centennial .....	P-71	Richland
Lee .....	P-88	Lee

Expenditures and accomplishments of these camps may be found in another section of the State Forest Service report under "Forestry CCC Activities."

Without the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps, under the National Park Service, and the U. S. Forest Service, the South Carolina State Park system would not be existing today.



The system is far from complete, many of the most valuable Parks are only just begun and to complete them, it is necessary to continue to receive this cooperation from the Federal Government.

Labor, equipment, technical and supervisory personnel are furnished without charge to the State. Our only obligation is to properly maintain and operate the Parks after they have reached that stage, since the government can spend no funds for operation and maintenance.

The greatest portion of the funds provided to run the CCC Camps is used to buy equipment and keep it running, to pay technical and supervisory personnel and for camp supplies, leaving only a small portion for the purchase of building materials. The government expects the States to cooperate to the extent of furnishing a portion of these building materials in order that the labor may be fully utilized and that a reasonable amount of constructive work may be accomplished.

South Carolina has not contributed her share to this end and it is imperative, if we expect to hold the camps and complete the work, that material funds be furnished by the State. Failure to do this may result in the withdrawal or reduction of this invaluable government aid, and a loss of the work already done, since many of the Parks have not even reached the stage where there are sufficient facilities to enable them to be operated.

This request by the government is logical and is certainly a small part to ask in return for the millions that they will spend. Funds for the furnishing of these materials will be included in the budget request for 1940-41.

### *Operation and Maintenance*

*Park Use:* The State Parks continue to grow in popularity. This is clearly shown by comparing the number of counted visitors during the past fiscal year with those of the preceding one. The number of visitors increased from 478,617, in 1937-38, to 494,850, in 1938-39. The increase in use of the facilities, and the participation by the visitors in more of the activities which the Park has to offer was even more clearly noticeable. This is explained by the drive to promote activities on the Parks and also by the conclusion that fewer and fewer of the Park visitors are the "curiosity" type. Those who come into the Parks, come

in with something definite in mind to do, hence the percentage of visitors who come in and out is becoming lower. The increase in use is even more important when we take into consideration the fact that in June, 1939, the infantile paralysis epidemic in this State was at its height, and there was undoubtedly a serious effect on the Parks. On advice of the State Board of Health, two State Parks and one Group Camp were closed during this month and there was no use whatever of these areas. Even those that were open felt the effects of the fear of the public, especially where children were concerned, to use any public facilities.

During the entire period of the epidemic, the State and County Boards of Health were frequently consulted and nothing was done which did not have the complete approval of both. Every precautionary measure was taken.

Bathhouses and swimming areas were operated on seven Parks during the year. These were Edisto Beach, Givhans Ferry, Poinsett, Aiken, Myrtle Beach, Oconee, and Paris Mountain. Two of these, however, Givhans Ferry and Edisto Beach, were not open in June. Cabins were available for rent on five



Boys cooking meal over out-door fireplace. Chester State Park.



of these areas and also at Table Rock State Park. The other Parks, open for use, but with no staff of employees other than Superintendents, were Chester, Lee and Cheraw. Main use of these were picnicking and general outdoor use. Three Group Camps—one at Cheraw, one at Kings Mountain and one at Paris Mountain—were operated during the year. The Paris Mountain Camp was leased to the Parker School District of Greenville County for their summer camp during June. The camps at Kings Mountain and Cheraw were operated by the State and organized groups were taken in for short periods of time.

Full time personnel of the Division of State Parks consists of the following:

One Assistant State Forester in Charge of Parks.

One State Landscape Architect.

Two Clerks (Columbia Office).

Five Park Superintendents.

Periodic Laborers.

This staff is complemented during the summer months by two State Recreational Directors, Park Recreational Directors, life guards, bathhouse and refreshment stand operators, dining room operators, cooks and laborers.

Many activities were promoted on the Parks, including a swimming meet, casting tournament and water pageant at Paris Mountain, tennis tournament and water pageant at Poinsett, community sings, soft ball games, camp fire programs and many other forms of entertainment for the public. A table showing use of Parks follows:

TABLE NO. 32—SUMMARY OF STATE PARK USE PERIOD JULY 1, 1938—JUNE 30, 1939

Park	Number of Picnic Parties	Number of Picnickers	Number of Swimmers	Number of Bathhouse Users	Number of Out of State Cars	Total No. of Cars	Number of Visitors Under 18	Total Number of Visitors
Givhan's Ferry .....	99	1,806	2,615	612	29	2,837	2,551	10,343
Poinsett .....	454	5,508	6,536	4,257	295	6,219	7,635	26,996
Myrtle Beach .....	2,576	22,858	14,051	2,436	5,118	23,559	21,885	76,541
Table Rock .....	1,100	11,178	10,513	.....	510	5,662	11,602	27,515
Edisto Beach .....	470	3,981	7,072	1,754	1,635	11,733	12,106	40,945
Chester .....	184	9,466	4,858	.....	1,077	23,717	8,006	72,307
Aiken .....	499	9,062	3,909	2,075	399	3,909	8,354	19,233
Oconee .....	939	4,476	7,974	2,987	492	9,830	11,514	34,151
Paris Mountain .....	1,305	19,019	16,182	3,748	140	23,034	4,196	110,412
Lee .....	122	3,581	5,243	5,243	88	4,247	3,908	22,465
Cheraw .....	82	947	16,041	.....	2,077	15,748	14,498	53,942
Totals .....	7,830	91,882	94,994	23,112	11,860	130,495	106,255	494,850

As in the previous years, high standards of cleanliness were set up for all facilities on the Parks, particularly the bathhouses, vacation cabins and latrines. Safety of bathers was insured by rigidly trained and well disciplined corps of life guards.

Vacation cabins proved popular again. Approximately 1,800 persons spent one week in a State Park cabin, as they were rented for about 300 cabin weeks during the year.

*Upkeep:* The task of keeping the Parks clean and in a good state of repair continues to be one of the major problems facing the Division of State Parks. Lack of adequate funds has made it impossible to keep the Parks as they should be. The improper caring for these facilities constructed for the State without charge may have a direct bearing on the continuance of Federal cooperation. It will not continue if we fail to take care of those facilities which the government has given the State.

*Finances:* Although a request for an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the fiscal year 1938-39, the Division of State Parks received an appropriation of \$22,500. Actual receipts deposited with the State Treasury amounted to \$18,140.39. These two funds, with the balance of \$57.45 left from the preceding year, made available for State Park operation for the year \$40,697.84.

For purposes of comparison, the receipts for the fiscal year 1937-38 are also shown with receipts for 1938-39. These receipts are shown on Table No. 33 which follows:

TABLE NO. 33

Receipts—All State Parks—Fiscal Years 1937-38 and 1938-39

Source	1937-38	1938-39
Cabin Rentals .....	\$3,961.66	\$4,607.43
Electricity Charges .....	358.00	91.14
Breakage Fees .....	5.65	13.88
Refreshments Stands .....	2,754.78	3,847.08
Concessions .....	293.75	.....
Dressing Room Fees .....	2,288.45	2,664.20
Bathing Suit Rentals .....	274.86	316.85
Season Tickets .....	.....	44.00
Boat Rentals .....	53.50	431.40
Vending Machines .....	149.76	196.35
Trailer Fees .....	33.10	196.90
Camping Fees .....	1.50	100.65
Group Camp Rentals .....	2,932.70	4,509.50



Dining Rooms .....		185.26
Miscellaneous .....	157.25	113.45
<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals .....	\$13,264.96	*\$17,318.07

\*This total does not agree with actual deposits to Park and Forest fund, since funds collected last days of June are not deposited until next fiscal year, and some funds deposited in July, 1938, were reported in June, 1938.

Expenditures for fiscal year are as shown in Table 34, which follows:

TABLE NO. 34

## Expenditures All State Parks—Fiscal Year 1938-39

Salaries .....	\$19,220.79
Wages .....	1,119.46
Freight, Express and Deliveries .....	27.93
Travel .....	2,019.56
Telegraph and Telephone .....	440.79
Repairs .....	725.61
Printing and Advertising .....	349.63
Water, Heat, Light and Power .....	1,249.96
Food Supplies .....	2,892.83
Fuel Supplies .....	119.87
Office Supplies .....	251.10
Laundry Supplies .....	882.66
Medical Supplies .....	63.07
Educational Supplies .....	565.75
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	786.92
Agricultural Supplies .....	54.23
Clothing Supplies .....	435.90
Other Supplies .....	171.35
Merchandise .....	2,944.26
Contingencies .....	171.70
Rents .....	1,229.66
Insurance .....	1,095.84
Office Equipment .....	214.61
Household Equipment .....	2,239.81
Bathhouse Equipment .....	376.82
Motor Vehicle Equipment .....	273.32
Agricultural Equipment .....	301.74
Educational Equipment .....	98.65
Other Equipment .....	60.00
Buildings .....	265.42
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$40,649.44

A breakdown of expenditures between the Columbia Office and Parks follows:

Columbia Office:

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 9,470.01	
Other .....	5,055.37	\$14,525.38

All Parks:

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 8,750.78	
Other .....	16,373.28	\$26,124.06

Total .....		<u>\$40,649.44</u>
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Columbia Office expenditures are not solely for the operation and maintenance of Parks, but includes planning and direction of CCC development work on all Parks being worked on by CCC.

A comparison of total salaries, office and Parks and all other expenditures is as follows:

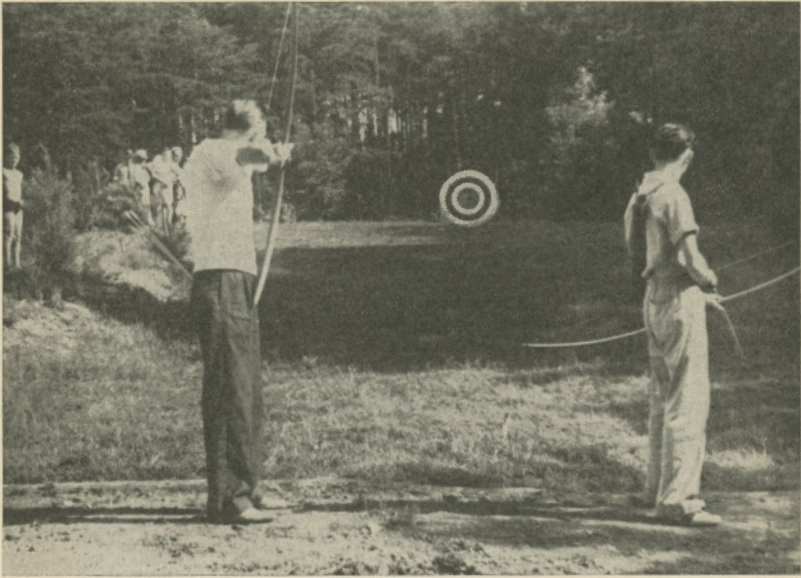
	1937-38	1938-39
Total Salaries and Wages .....	\$17,446.41	\$19,220.79
Supplies, Equipment and Miscellaneous ....	10,471.08	21,428.65
	<u>\$27,917.49</u>	<u>\$40,649.44</u>

It can be seen that in 1937-38, salaries constituted about 62% of the total expenditures, while in 1938-39, they constituted only about 47%. There were three Park Superintendents appointed, accounting for the slight increase in salaries. An increase in the duties and responsibilities can be compared with increase in other expenses, but lack of funds prohibited increasing the staff to the proper strength. Additional funds for this purpose are essential.

*Other Activities*

*Recreation Study:* For the purpose of designing, developing and operating State Parks so that they will most beneficially serve the public, the Commission, in cooperation with the National Park Service, the State Planning Board and with personnel furnished by the Works Progress Administration, is conducting a study known as the Park, Parkway and Recreation Area Study. Through a careful analysis of existing federal and





Archery is becoming a popular pastime for spectators and participants in the State Parks.

state areas and facilities, population distribution and trends, population classification, county and municipal areas, the recreational needs of the State can be determined and the State Park system can be shaped to fit these needs.

The first preliminary report has been completed and is on file in the offices of the Commission for study and examination by anyone wishing to do so.

An expansion of this study to take inventory of all organizations in the State along with a study of their recreational interests, is under way at the present time. The results of this study will enable a more intelligent park activity and promotional program during the summer months.

*Colored Areas:* Work is progressing on two colored day use areas, one a part of Hunting Island State Park, and the other a part of Greenwood State Park. In addition, one colored day use area will be operated on the Sand Hills State Forest and a colored group camp will be operated on the Poinsett State Forest. It is expected that the first of these areas will be open for use by the negroes during the summer of 1940.

### FORESTRY CCC ACTIVITIES

The State Commission of Forestry continued to operate eight forestry CCC Camps during the year, although one camp, S-75, Walhalla, was disbanded in June, 1938, and one new camp, P-68, in Colleton County, was added in April, 1938. Camp P-61 in Georgetown County was moved on July 1 to a new location in the County and given a new number, P-92.

Camps P-68, S-74, and P-92 confined their activities to Fire Protective work on private lands—except that P-92 also operated the Georgetown nursery. Camps P-70, P-71, P-88 and S-90 divided their time between recreational work on State-owned land and fire protective work on private land—P-91 confined its activities almost entirely to the development and operation of the Sumter nursery.

The Aiken Park was practically completed during the early part of the year. Work was continued on the Paris Mountain Park near Greenville, the Lee Park near Bishopville, the Barnwell Park near Barnwell and the Sesqui-Centennial Park near Columbia. A detail of enrollees from Camp F-1 was used to carry on the construction of seven cabins in the Oconee Park near Walhalla. A side-camp was established in October from



The spillway of the dam impounding the 31 acre lake built by the C. C. C. in Sesqui-Centennial State Park between Columbia and Camden.





Dining and recreation hall for summer camping of groups at Paris Mountain State Park near Greenville. Built by C. C. C.

Camp S-90 in order to handle the construction of several truck trails in the northern part of Greenville County.

During the year timber type surveys were completed in Georgetown County, Barnwell County, Richland County and Greenville County. The maps of these Counties should be completed by December 31. Type surveying was continued in Sumter County and Colleton County and started in Darlington, Kershaw, Aiken and Pickens Counties.

Due to the increased efficiency in the County Protective Organizations there has been a noticeable reduction in the number of forest fires which the camps have been called upon to fight. This has permitted more time to be devoted to the work programs of the camps.

During the year emphasis was placed on education of enrollees, especially "on the job" and "off the job training".

The Army Officials connected with the CCC have at all times given this office full cooperation in all matters concerning work projects.

Following are two statements, one showing the amounts of the various types of work accomplished, and the other showing the cost of supervision and materials in the camps.

REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED AT FORESTRY CCC CAMPS FOR PERIOD  
JULY 1, 1938 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Job	Unit	Total Completed work
Bridges, vehicle .....	No.	8
Barns .....	No.	6
Dwellings .....	No.	11
Equipment or supply storage houses .....	No.	1
Latrines and toilets .....	No.	6
Lookout towers .....	No.	3
Other buildings .....	No.	17
Dams, impounding, large diversion .....	No.	2
Fences .....	Rods	1,068
Sewage and waste disposal systems .....	No.	2
Telephone lines .....	Miles	96.4
Water supply systems, miscellaneous .....	No.	1
Other structural improvements, miscellaneous .....	No.	5
Truck trails or minor roads .....	Miles	36.9
Trails, foot .....	Miles	1.5
Clearing and cleaning, reservoir, pond and lake sites .....	Acres	2
Pipe and tile lines and conduits .....	Lin. ft.	700
Field planting or seeding (trees) .....	Acres	2,354.8
Nurseries .....	M-days	28,767
Tree seed collection, conifers (cones) .....	Bu.	23,104
Fighting forest fires .....	M-days	1,445
Fire hazard reduction, other .....	Acres	80
Fire prevention .....	M-days	386
Tree and plant disease control .....	Acres	350
General clean-up .....	Acres	56
Landscaping, undifferentiated .....	Acres	30
Parking areas and parking overlooks .....	Sq. yd.	3,150
Razing undesirable structures, and obliteration .....	M-days	154
Seeding or sodding .....	Acres	393.5
Lake and pond development .....	M-days	1,360
Emergency work .....	M-days	20
Marking Boundaries .....	Miles	15.6
Preparation and transportation of materials .....	M-days	8,409
Surveys .....	M-days	201,471
Equipment, repair or construction .....	M-days	7,863
Educational guide and contact station work .....	M-days	1,092
Tool boxes .....	No.	24
Beach improvement .....	Acres	3
Moving and planting trees and shrubs .....	No.	4,600
Public picnic area development .....	Acres	3
Table and bench combination .....	No.	12
Signs, markers and monuments .....	No.	20
Wells, including pumps and pump houses .....	No.	8
Shelters, other .....	No.	1





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AMOUNT EXPENDED BY FORESTRY CCC CAMPS  
DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1938 TO JUNE 30, 1939

Camp	Overhead	Supplies and Equipment	Total
P-68, Walterboro .....	\$ 13,994.00	\$ 16,325.00	\$ 30,319.00
P-70, Barnwell .....	10,755.00	16,780.11	27,535.11
P-71, Pontiac .....	12,995.00	14,271.68	27,266.68
S-74, Aiken .....	12,194.00	12,247.28	24,441.28
S-90, Greenville .....	11,494.00	27,444.11	38,938.11
P-88, Bishopville .....	11,314.00	12,659.10	23,973.10
P-91, Sumter .....	11,134.00	21,867.35	33,001.35
P-92, Georgetown .....	9,197.00	12,169.37	21,366.37
Oconee State Park .....	3,480.00	2,700.00	6,180.00
Columbia Office .....	20,000.00	9,688.00	29,688.00
Totals .....	\$116,557.00	\$146,152.00	\$262,709.00



The forestry C. C. C. camp located at Pontiac built this commodious bath-house at Sesqui-Centennial State Park, thirteen miles north of Columbia, east of U. S. Highway No. 1.